

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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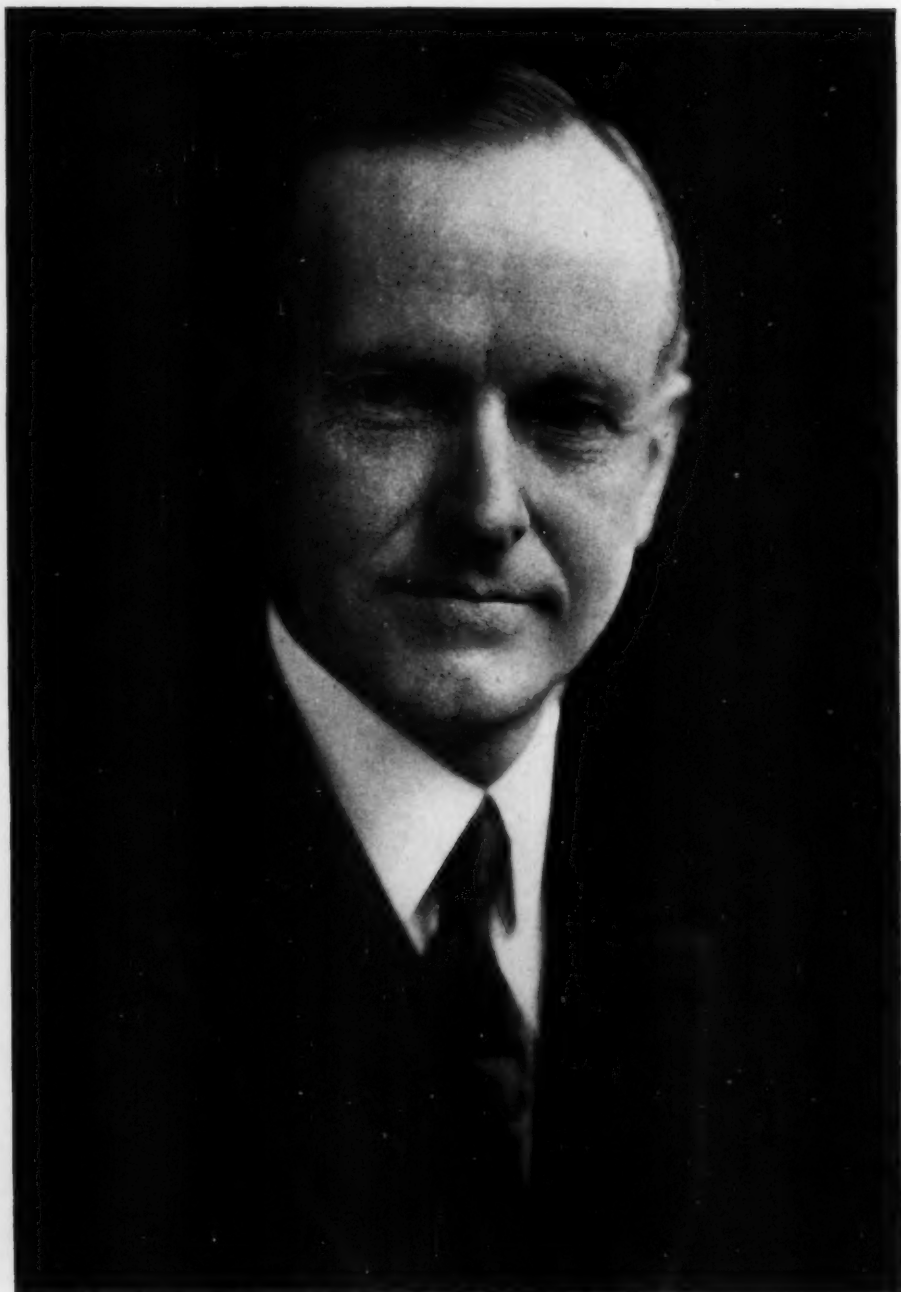
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HONORABLE CALVIN COOLIDGE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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VOL. LVII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1923

WHOLE No. 373

THE RESTORATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE, 1902-1903

Personal Recollections by Charles Moore
Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts



PLANS for enlarging the White House were presented by Colonel Theodore Bingham, U. S. Army, the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia in 1800. These plans contemplated enlarging the Executive Mansion¹ (as it was then called) by building east and west wings of such design as to change completely its appearance.

The American Institute of Architects was holding its annual convention in Washington at the time of the celebration

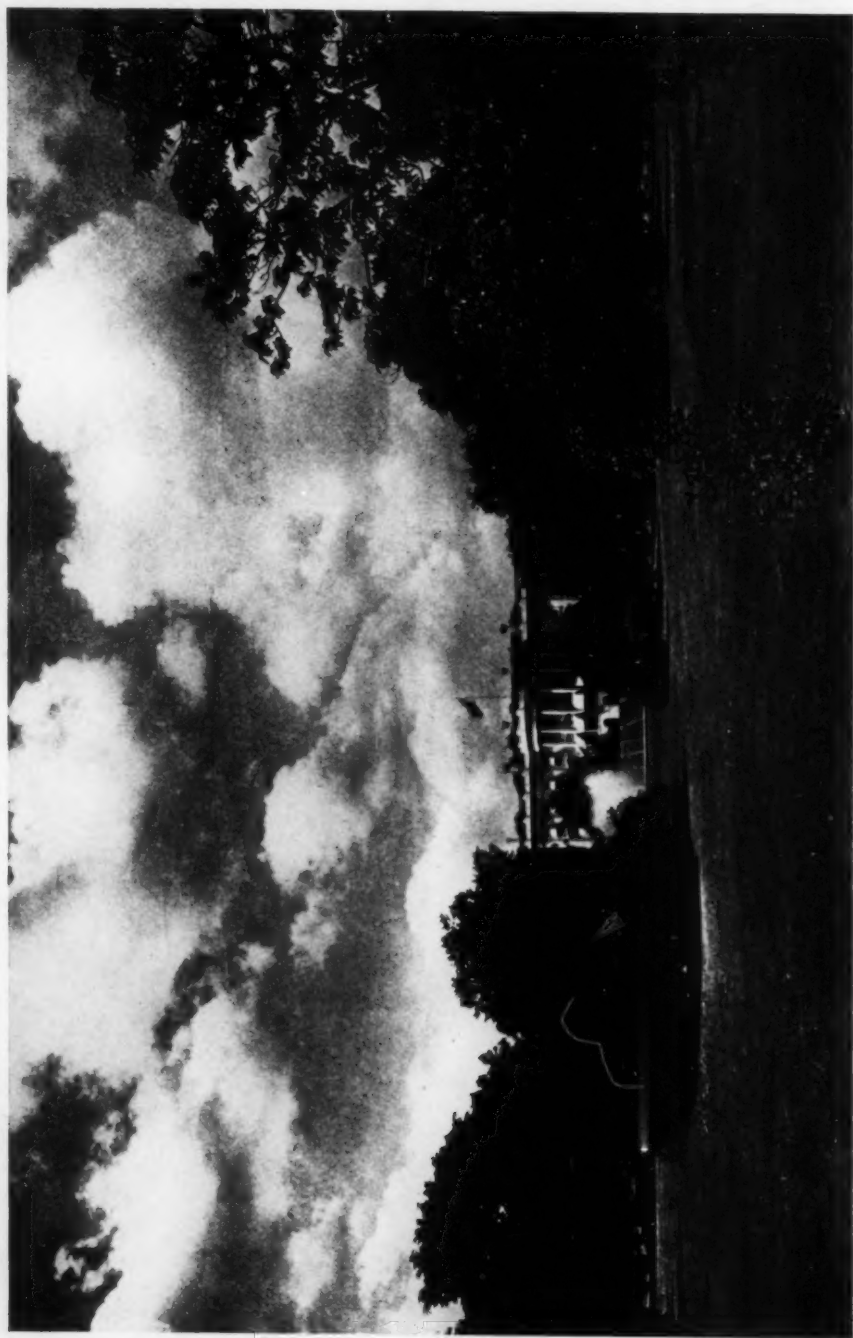
¹The original name was the President's House. The earliest picture is an engraving published by Nicholas King, showing the house as it was in 1801. King was the great-grandfather of Margaret Deland, the author. On maps and illustrations the title "President's House" was used until 1887. The term "White House" was used frequently during Jackson's administration. The original draft of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was written on paper headed "Executive Mansion;" but colloquially it was The White House; President Roosevelt first used The White House as an official designation.

and to the members the plans as presented seemed to presage an act of vandalism. A building of the first order architecturally, and of the highest historical importance, was to be commonized and uglified in order to obtain needed room for the President's offices, and for his family life.

I was asked to state the case of the architects to Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Meeting him in a street car, I explained matters to him. Whereupon he chuckled as he said:

"Tell the architects not to be uneasy. Mrs. McKinley has served notice on me that she will have no hammering in the White House so long as she is there!"

So that crisis was passed. The next year, 1901, the Senate directed its Committee on the District of Columbia to report a plan for the improvement of the park system of the District, and also provided for the employment of experts to prepare the plan. Elsewhere I have told with some detail the story of the resulting Senate Park Commission, of



THE WHITE HOUSE, 1923

their work, and of its results.² It is sufficient here to say that an unpaid commission made up of Daniel H. Burnham and Charles F. McKim, architects; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, presented a plan for the future development of the national capital, based on L'Enfant's original plan of Washington prepared in 1792. Since 1902, this enlarged plan has guided the development of the District.

During the consideration of the new plan, the subject of the enlargement of the White House, or the construction of either a residence or presidential offices on another site, was discussed often. Mr. Burnham sometimes advocated building a residence on the Naval Hospital site or on Meridian Hill; but Mr. McKim steadfastly maintained that if he were to take down the White House stone by stone and rebuild it according to the original plans, no living architect could equal the result — so

highly did he esteem the historic White House.

An acquaintance with the White House made during ten years of newspaper work had made manifest to me the dire need of separating the offices of the President from his residence, and of introducing into the abode of the Chief Magistrate the ordinary conveniences of civilization. The final result of the long-continued discussions was a recommendation in the report, that the White House be devoted entirely to office purposes and that temporary offices be erected in the adjoining grounds awaiting a permanent location.³

While the Park Commission report was

in preparation, a crazy creature murdered President McKinley, one of the gentlest and kindest of men, and a devoted lover and servant of his country. Once I travelled with him in a private car for three days. This was two years before he became President. As the end of

² The improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia; Senate Report 166, 57th Congress, 1st Session, 1902; Edited by Charles Moore, Clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

³ Daniel H. Burnham, Architect, Planner of Cities, 1922.

Ninth Report of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

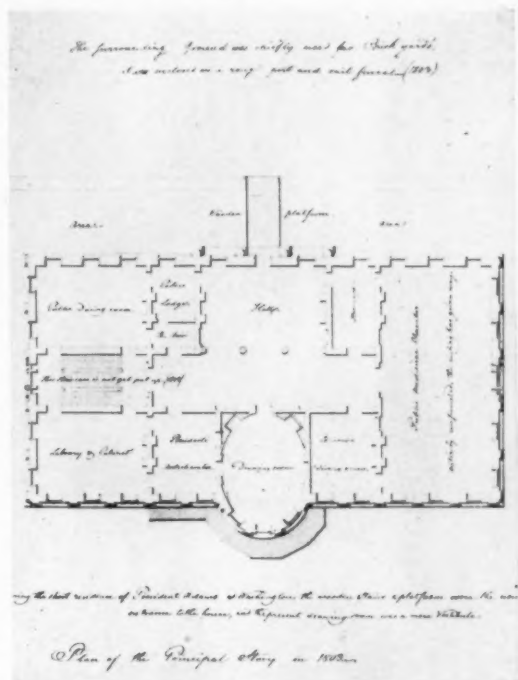


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN OCCUPIED BY
PRESIDENT ADAMS IN 1800



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AFTER A SKETCH BY N. KING, ENGRAVED AND SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION IN 1805. THE ARTIST HAS ADDED ONE STORY. THE EARLIEST REPRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

the journey approached, I said to him: "Governor, I never expect to have charge of another campaign party that shall run as smoothly as this one has done." He placed his hand on my knee affectionately and said with a pleased laugh:

"I have learned something from experience in campaigning with Blaine and Logan. Both of them were forever trying to change the arrangements of the local committees. Of course they could not do it. So they only worried themselves and everybody around them, all to no purpose. I simply acquiesce in the plans that have been made, and in the long run, I myself, get along with the least possible discomfort and I disturb no one."

In several similar expeditions with Theodore Roosevelt, I found that he reserved his expostulations till the end of the trip. But that is another story.

It was assumed that President Roosevelt would favor the Commission's

suggestion that the White House be retained as a residence and offices found elsewhere but a newspaper item to the contrary effect having appeared, I went to him for a statement. He said:

"You tell the newspaper men that Mrs. Roosevelt and I are firmly of the opinion that the President should live nowhere else than in the historic White House."

"Do you mean, Mr. President, that you desire to be quoted directly?" I asked, well knowing the rule against repeating the President's words.

"Yes," he replied deliberately, "you are to quote me."

That settled the matter.

In 1902, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as it passed the House carried an appropriation of \$16,000 for repairs to the Executive Mansion. By this time President and Mrs. Roosevelt had become experimentally aware of the discomforts of the White House. So Mrs. Roosevelt sent for Charles McKim

to advise her as to what to do with \$16,000. On April 16th he came to Washington, and after an examination advised

ing and convincing manner, he took his leave. On his way to the Congressional Limited, he dropped in at the room of the

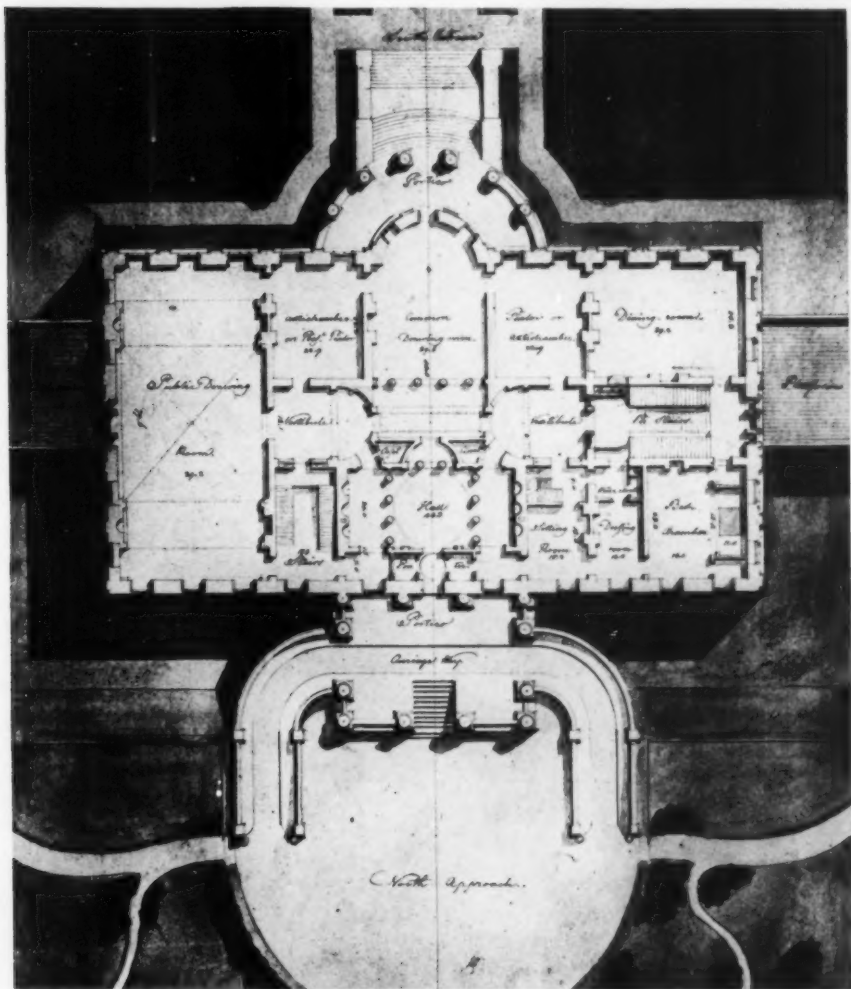


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE WITH PROPOSED ALTERATION. B. H. LATROBE, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1807. THE PLAN SHOWS THE EAST AND WEST TERRACE AND NORTH AND SOUTH PORTICOES ADDED BY LATROBE

her that the sum was insufficient to clean the building, and repairs were not to be thought of. Having conveyed that unpleasant information in his own charm-

Senate District Committee to tell me of the interview with Mrs. Roosevelt. With him was Miss Frelinghuysen, whom he had met at the White House and who

was returning to New York on the same train.

While we were talking, the chairman of the committee, Senator McMillan, came into the room and joined in the conversation. When Mr. McKim concluded his narrative, I asked him how much money was needed to make a real start. He did not know. I suggested a hundred thousand dollars. He acquiesced. On being pressed to name a sum for a temporary office-building, he hesitatingly ventured \$15,000. At this juncture the clock warned the travellers that they were in danger of missing their train, and the discussion was broken off abruptly.

Then Senator McMillan went into the Senate Chamber. About an hour later he returned to his committee room and remarked casually:

"You might telegraph McKim that I have got a hundred and fifty thousand

dollars for White House repairs, in the Sundry Civil bill."

"You have!" I exclaimed, trying hard to be as nonchalant as the Senator.

"Yes, and \$15,000 for the office building. I went into the Appropriations Committee room and found the sub-committee at work on the bill. So I sat down and told them about the bad conditions at the White House, and what was needed to put it in order. They knew generally about matter, but needed a tangible proposal. Now, having that, they were disposed to go ahead."

I telegraphed Mr. McKim at his home, and the message greeted him on his arrival. He immediately wired congratulations. The next day he wrote:

"In these days of miracles, one should be prepared for anything; and so I tried to read your announcement of the Senate committee's approval of the temporary building and of the expenditure of

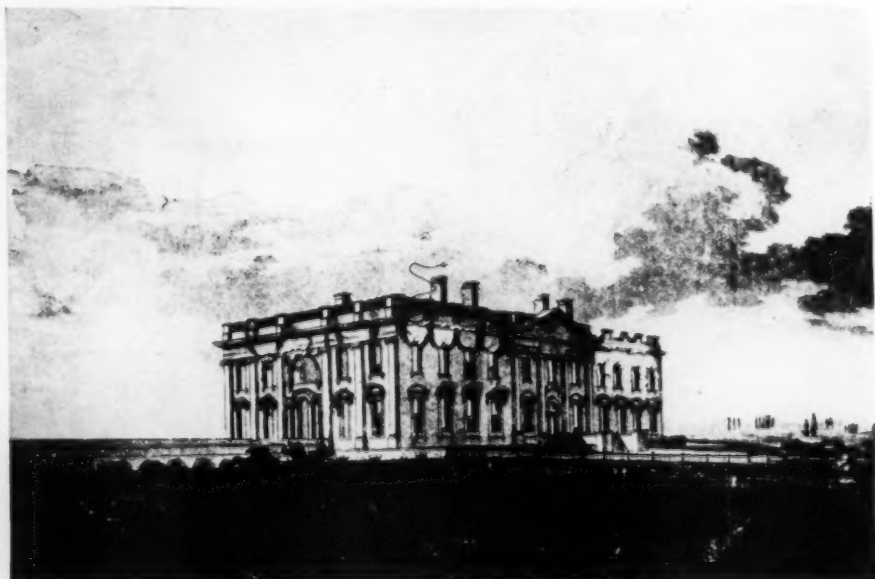


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION OF AUGUST 24, 1814



Original Drawing by B. H. Latrobe, Architect

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1816

\$150,000 for the restoration of the White House, unmoved; but failed utterly while I thought of the improbability of the whole thing; and am writing now in the frame of mind of a man more likely to go off on a spree than home to dinner. The whole thing is so exciting and so full of possibilities that another day will have to intervene before I can tackle it with a sober mind. Nevertheless, I saw Norcross this morning and have appointed Tuesday in Washington to go over the White House from cellar to garret, with a view of determining what should be done to renew its interior walls and partitions, and at the same time to determine upon a site, dimensions and general treatment of the new temporary office-building."

Meantime President Roosevelt, having learned of the Senate amendment, summoned Mr. McKim to meet him at 4 West 57th Street, New York, at 9.30 on Saturday morning, the 19th of April.

At that time the President placed the work in Mr. McKim's charge.

On the day appointed for the Washington visit, Mr. McKim and Mr. Norcross,⁴ went over the White House. That evening the three of us made a trip on the Potomac in the Harbor Master's boat. Looking up at the temple-like front of Arlington, shining amid the green foliage, Mr. McKim exclaimed:

"See how far good proportions and simplicity of outline carry! Even a very small building, if good in design, when set on one of these District hills, will dominate a vast space. The columns of Arlington Mansion are only wood, whitewashed—but then, white marble is only another form of whitewash!"

Mr. Norcross, gazing off across the placid waters of the Potomac, said that

⁴Mr. O. W. Norcross, head of the firm of Norcross Brothers Company, builders, Worcester, Massachusetts.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

ELEVATION OF THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. COPIED FROM THE DESIGN AS PROPOSED TO BE ALTERED IN 1807. JANUARY, 1817. B. H. LATROBE, ARCHITECT

he took particular delight in being called to work on the White House.

"As a soldier during the Civil War," he continued, "I spent several months guarding the Virginia end of Long Bridge. At night I used to watch the lights in the White House and reflect that Abraham Lincoln was walking those floors, troubled and perplexed indeed, but determined to pull us through somehow."

When questioned as to how he now found the building, he said that some of the floor beams were tired and others were *very* tired. The signs of the fire of 1814 were still visible.⁵

⁵ In 1916, Colonel W. W. Harts was in company with the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and a young military attaché, who had just been presented to President Wilson. As the party were going through the East Room the attaché said that he had seen a house in Dublin which was almost the counterpart of the White House. The Colonel replied that the architect, Hoban, was a Dublin man and had

The sanitary conditions at the White House were unspeakable and beyond printing, then or now. The offices were positively unsafe because of the weight carried by the floor-beams. The floors of the East, Green and Blue Rooms had settled because of overloading and the hanging of heating coils to the ceiling underneath. At times of receptions the East Room floors had to be shored-up

designed a building of a character quite common among gentlemen's houses of that period. "But," said the attaché, "those houses are of stone." "And so is this house built of stone," answered the Colonel, "of stone painted white." "Why do you paint stone?" "Oh," said the Colonel with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "we had a fire here once and the stone was so discolored that it had to be painted." "Fire," exclaimed the attaché, "how did that happen?" "Your people set it on fire in 1814!" There was a laugh, and the attaché then learned for the first time that there was a War of 1812. Few Englishmen know about it. At that period Napoleon was engrossing England's attention.

underneath. Waiters walking in the State Dining Room caused the dishes to rattle on the sideboards. The fine arches of the basement had been cut in every direction for heating and plumbing pipes. Five layers of paper covered some of the walls; pine partitions were built on the carpets; the quarters of the servants in the attic were reached only by an obsolete elevator; the roof-drainage was carried through the house itself; the roof required renewal; the electric-wiring was so defective that in places the beams were charred; the heating and ventilating apparatus was worn out. In short the entire interior of the house called for rebuilding.⁶

On Sunday the 4th of May, Mr. McKim and Augustus Saint-Gaudens came to my home (2013 R Street) to talk over the progress on the White House plans. Like most architects, Mr. McKim talked better with pencil than with tongue. He had settled on the treatment of the interior—on the enlargement of the State Dining-room by including the western end of the corridor, together with the removal of the stairway to a subordinate position, because it communicated only with the *private* apartments and therefore had no official function. Also he had determined on the removal of the conservatory from the top of the west-terrace and the reconstruction of the east terrace on its original site. The two plans he drew that afternoon are reproduced here. They were to be carried out as appropriations should become available, year by year, until a complete restoration should be effected.

Ten days later, Mrs. Roosevelt sent for me to discuss the extensive changes proposed by Mr. McKim. She received me in the Library, over the Blue Room; a

wood fire was burning in the grate, for the day was chilly and she had not been well during the spring. She was occupying a lounge drawn up before the fire, while I shared an easy chair with romping Archie and a frisky collie. Every few moments the President came briskly into the room to ask questions or tell of his next movements. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was beginning to realize the radical nature of the changes proposed, was concerned primarily with the practical end—for example, with new bedrooms. There was but one guest-room, and therefore it was necessary, before inviting guests, to know whether husband and wife were accustomed to share the same room. There were two bathrooms. The second one accommodated both guests and also the Roosevelt children, who were compelled to troop by the open Library doors on their way to and from their nightly ablutions. Then there should be a complete set of dining-room chairs to take the place of the heterogeneous collection in use. These were a few of the details.

Later in the morning, as we were standing at the west end of the upper corridor, looking through the window down upon the conservatories, the President joined us with the exclamation:

"Smash the glass-houses!"

I said that it was understood that he wished to save them.

"When you come to know me better," he said, laughingly, "You will understand that I sometimes speak before consulting the lady of the house." And with that he turned and rushed away to his next appointment.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied me to the elevator, saying:

"Tell Mr. McKim to make the new elevator-door wide enough to admit a stretcher."

As she turned to go, I thought of the

⁶ Restoration of the White House. Senate Document 197; 57th Congress, 2d Session, 1903.

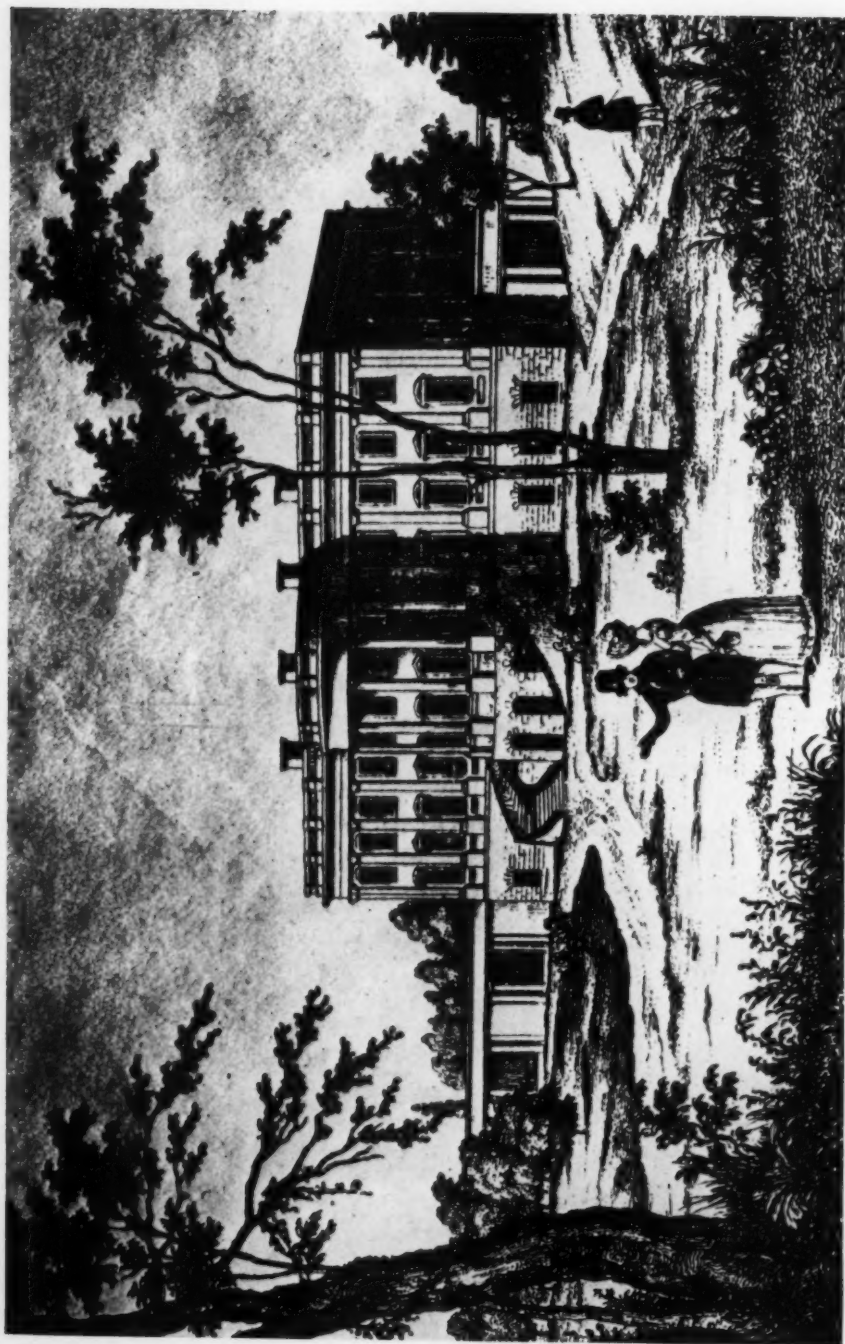


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1840, SOUTH VIEW; MAAS, LITHY., WASHINGTON. IN ESTHER SINGLETON'S STORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

uneasiness ever present in the hearts of crown-wearers. The ramshackle old car began to descend, but between the floors stopped and could not be coaxed down or up. Happily an usher, familiar with the elevator's aberrations, discovered my predicament and released me.

All these plans were being prepared while the Sundry Civil bill was pending in the Senate. Mr. McKim became nervous over the lack of time available for the work, which must be finished before Congress convened again in December. He was especially anxious to remove the greenhouses that usurped the entire west terrace and filled the yard to the rear. I asked Senator Allison to put through a bill appropriating immediately \$10,000 for the removal of the glass-houses. He objected that Mr. Cannon was complaining over the propensity of the Senate to originate appropriations. Even if the Senate should pass such a bill it would fail in the House. If Mr. Cannon would begin legislation in the House, he would take care of it in the Senate. The Senator was definite and decided. Crestfallen, I left him.

There was so much at stake that I decided to go over to the House to see Mr. Cannon, whose antipathy to the Senate Park Commission was pronounced. I had small hopes of doing anything with him. Finding him alone in the rooms of House Committee on Appropriations, I stated the proposition and told him what Senator Allison had said. He listened with growing impatience. When I finished he exclaimed:

"Those d—d architects have been fooling Senator McMillan again!"

"They never have fooled him," I replied, looking straight into his angry eyes.

At this juncture Lucius Littauer, who represented the twenty-fourth New York District, came hurriedly into the room.

He was a member of the Appropriations Committee, a friend of Mr. Cannon, and my college classmate.

"Hello," he called out to me, "what are you doing over here?"

Seeing we were engaged, he passed through the room. The ice was broken. Mr. Cannon turned to me and said:

"I don't care, and the people of this country don't care, how much it may cost to put the White House in proper shape. But I'm not going to have the appropriations come dribbling in year after year. I've got to know the whole cost and it must go into one bill. In short, I've got to know the color of this baby's hair before the baby is born!"

"So you shall know," I replied. "By tomorrow morning the statement shall be ready."

"Very well," was Mr. Cannon's laconic answer, and the interview ended.

I presume there was the usual pavement on the Capitol corridors as I hurried back, but I seemed to go on air. I got Mr. McKim on the telephone and told him that he and Mr. Norcross must mail that night a complete statement of the cost of the proposed restoration, being sure to make the amounts large enough to cover contingencies always arising in repairs to an old building.

Mr. McKim's estimates came next morning. A note on them said that furnishings, hangings, and electric-light fixtures had not been considered. This would never do. So Mr. McKim was called by telephone, an item was added for furnishings, and \$20,000 was estimated for lighting fixtures. The total for the White House proper came to \$369,050. The result was appalling. Yet there were the facts. The estimates were for the first quality of materials and workmanship; but absolute simplicity was observed throughout. There was nothing for mere

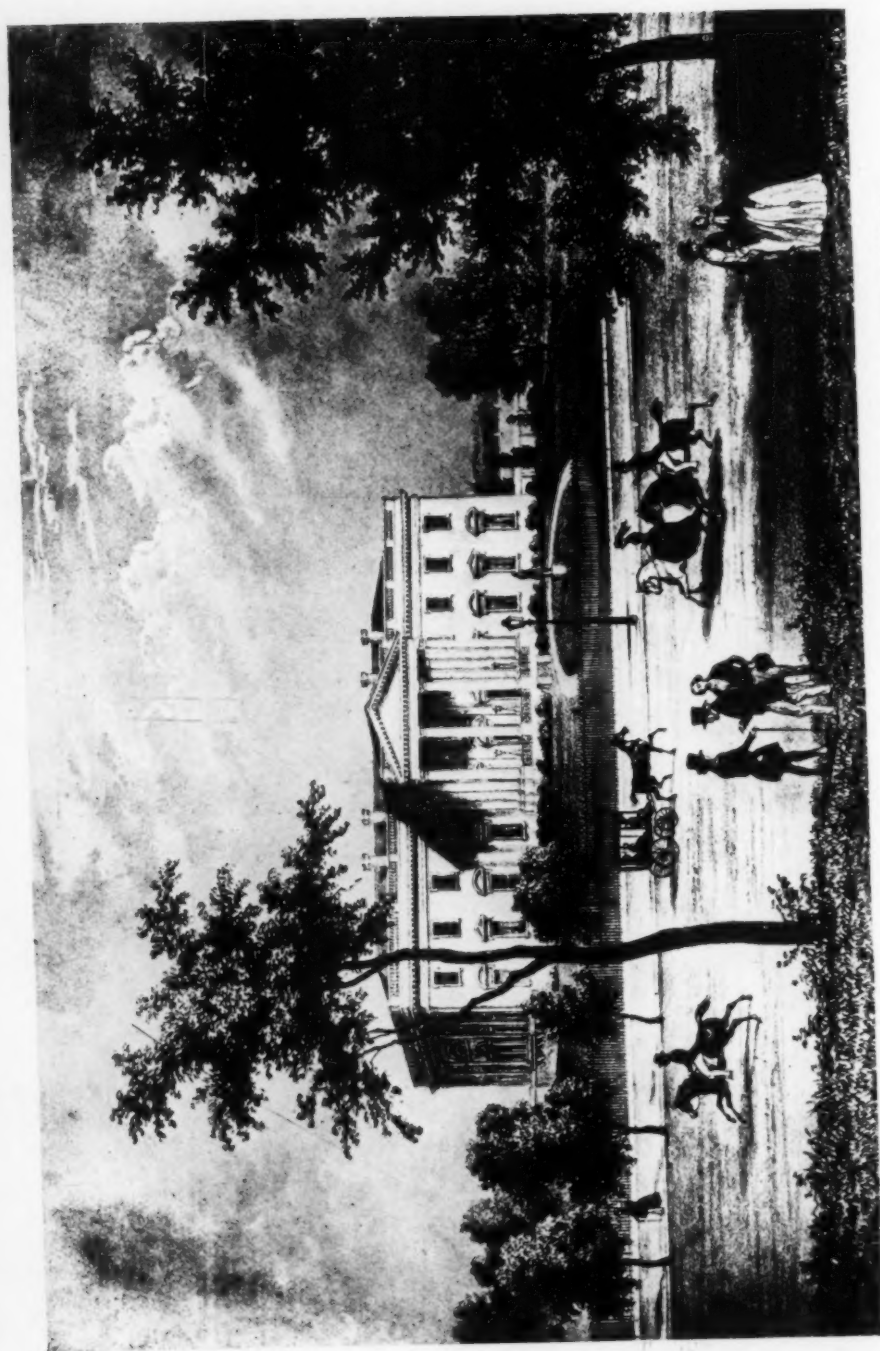


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1848. DRAWN FROM NATURE BY AUGUST KÖLNER. LITHOGRAPHED BY DEROT. PRINTED BY CATTOR

ornament, but every item served a distinct and necessary purpose. Nothing was added for haste—that contingency was left to persuasion, patriotism and the diversion of materials from current undertakings of the architects.

The total was so large that it seemed to require Presidential authority. An immediate appointment was obtained.

"Do you mind my being shaved while you talk?" President Roosevelt asked. The barber brought a folding chair into the Library. The President settled himself and when the lather had been applied said,

"Now, fire away!"

I told him the story of the talk with Mr. Cannon, not omitting the part about the color of the baby's hair, at which he laughed as heartily as the shaving operation would permit. When the total was stated he almost jumped out of the chair.

"That is three times what you first told me," he exclaimed.

"True," I answered, "but this is the complete estimate; that is what Mr. Cannon wanted."

"Very well," he said, with resignation, "Tell Uncle Joe I approve."

"You are the one to tell Mr. Cannon," I ventured.

He called his secretary, Mr. Loeb, and instructed him to ask Mr. Cannon to come to the White House. A few days later Mr. Loeb telephoned that Mr. Cannon consented to the estimates of the architects.

On a May Sunday night I was summoned to appear at the White House at nine o'clock, bringing the plans for all proposed changes. Mrs. Roosevelt and her sister, Miss Carew, received me in the Library, and immediately called for the plan for enlarging the State Dining-room. I explained that by taking in the west end of the corridor the room would be

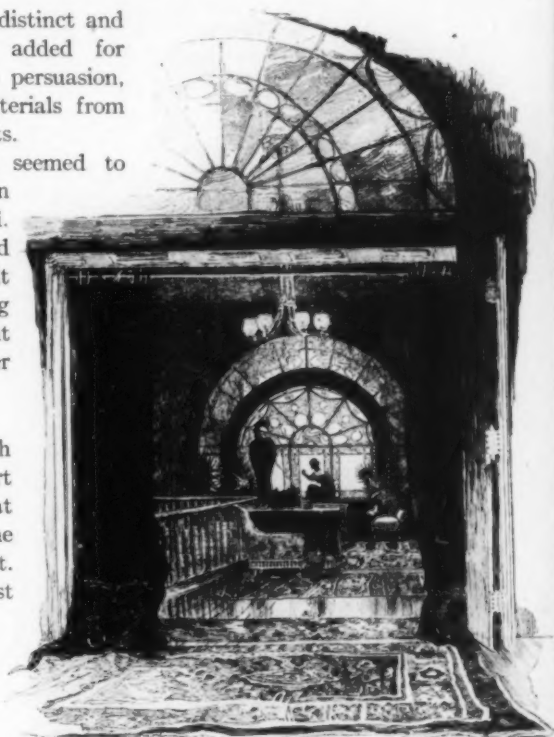


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE WEST WINDOW (1844) LOOKING DOWN ON THE CONSERVATORY. IT IS IN THIS WINDOW ALCOVE THAT THE SOCIAL SECRETARY OF THE "FIRST LADY OF THE LAND" HAS HER DESK

large enough to accommodate one hundred guests at table. Miss Carew related that a diplomat had said sarcastically to her that it was a pity to have to convert one's drawing-room into a dining-room. This was apropos of a recent use of the East Room for an important state dinner. She showed him that she resented his remarks; but they rankled just the same.

At this juncture the President and Attorney General Knox entered the room. The President, with an air of one who had business to be despatched, began at the basement with an active red pencil. On being reminded that he was dealing with the housekeeping end of the establishment, he desisted. Turning to the

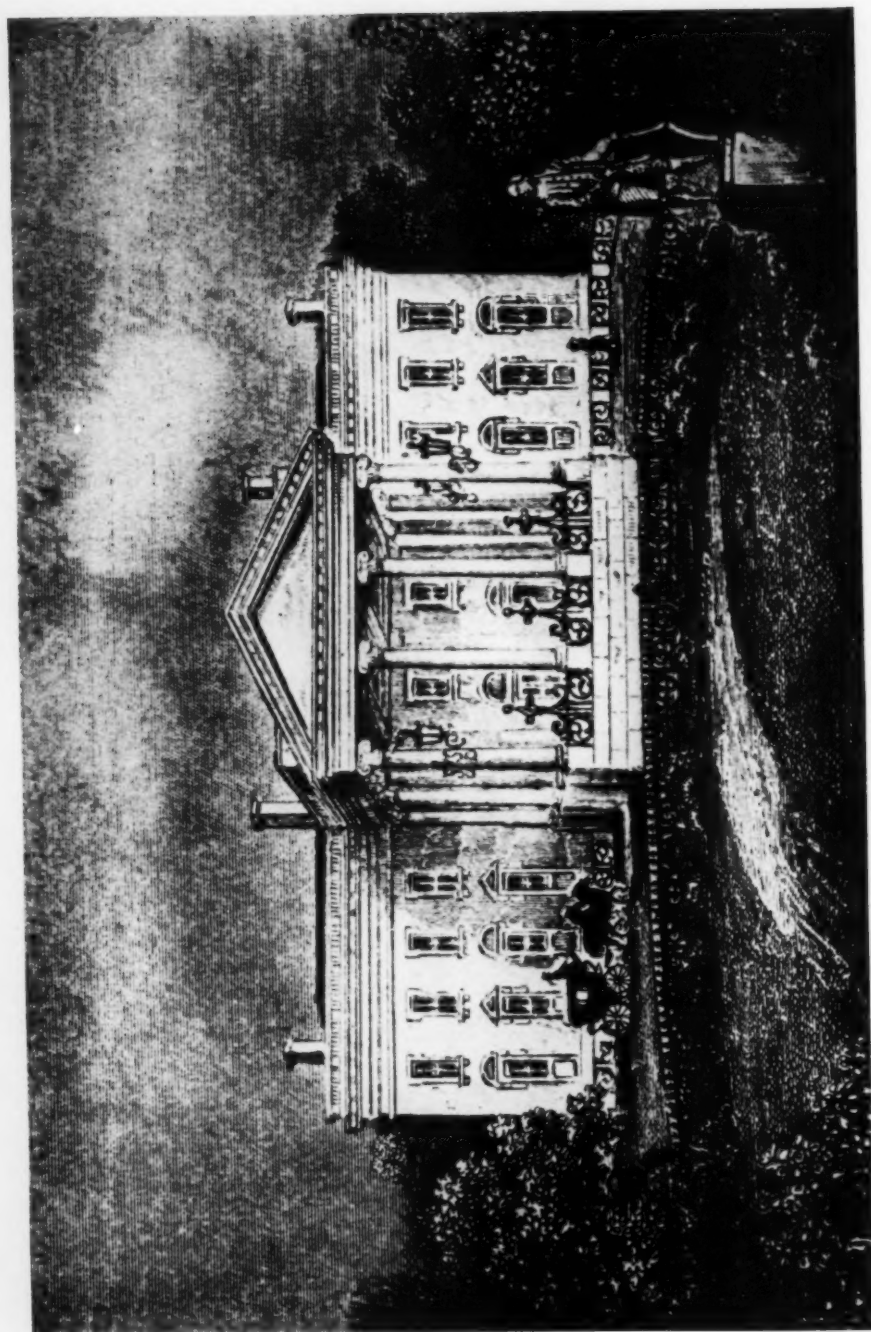


Photo by Hauly, Washington, D. C.
PUBLISHED BY C. BOHN, ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY K. METZEROTH. SHOWING THE STATUE OF JEFFERSON BY DAVID,
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1860. NOW IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

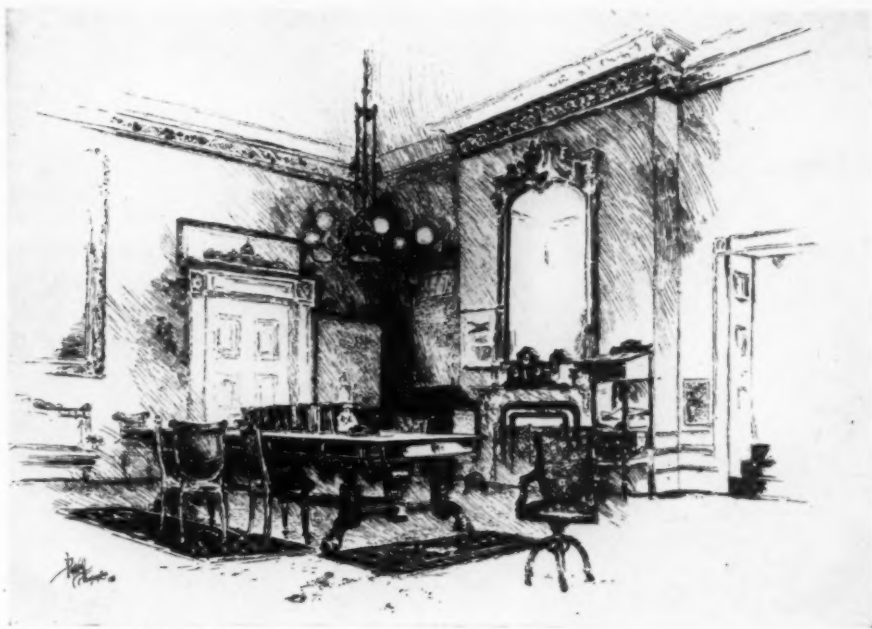


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE CABINET ROOM, NOW THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY. FROM THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, 1844.
DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL

main floor, he said firmly, that he did not propose to have the State Dining-room enlarged at the expense of tearing up Mrs. Roosevelt's room above. He was answered that to obtain space at table for double the number of guests was well worth the price of temporary inconvenience. The President in apparent hesitation turned to



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE HALLWAY UPSTAIRS. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

the Attorney General.

"Here, Knox," he said, "you are my adviser about Trusts; come and advise me about the State Dining-room."

Mr. Knox expressed the opinion that the room ought to be enlarged, but declined to commit himself on these particular plans.

"But," I ventured, "your official opinion was asked."

"Yes, Knox;" said the President, with a laugh, "I wanted your *official* opinion."

Then, turning to me, he said:

"I must congratulate you on having two such allies as Mrs. Roosevelt and the Attorney General;" and he started for the door, calling over his shoulder, "Come along, Knox, and get some polly-water."

Even then President Roosevelt did not realize the extent of the changes contemplated. On June 18th, Mr. McKim writes:

Norcross will have French [the superintendent] in Washington ready for a good start so soon as the Sundry Civil bill is signed. When this time comes I am thinking that our noble President will find himself in such a bedlam as he never dreamed of, even at Santiago; and if I know anything of French and his methods, the President will be the first to sound the retreat.

This prophecy came true. The morning work began, the President was holding a Cabinet meeting. Crash followed crash as floors fell into the cellar, shaking the Cabinet-room. Even the President's voice was drowned in the din. Thus ended the last formal Cabinet meeting in the White House. The President secured temporary quarters in the Townsend

house, on Lafayette Square, which he occupied while in Washington until the repairs were completed.

One morning the President's secretary, Mr. Loeb, telephoned that in spite of my promise not to disturb the laundry, the demolition of that portion of the house was imminent. It was imperative, he said, that the laundry facilities should not be impaired during the summer. I hurried down to see the superintendent, Mr. French, stated the case to him, and threw myself on his mercy. He rose to the situation. Sending for the colored laundresses, who proved to be as good-natured as they were big in girth, Mr. French

suggested that he should build a shack out of old lumber for their use during the summer, and should carry a water-pipe to it. This satisfied them completely. "Over the door," he said to me, "I shall put the sign, 'Moore's Laundry'."

The question of furniture was important. Mrs. Roosevelt had found in the attic two mahogany tables which she thought might be repaired and



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

TOURISTS INSPECTING THE BLUE ROOM. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

saved—that was about the extent of the furniture worth keeping. Until after Andrew Jackson's day each President brought his personal belongings and at the end of his term carted away at least all the things he had brought. Later there was a hiatus between the departure of one

Secretary John Hay's story, in "The Bread Winners," of the Cleveland woman, who, after her husband's death, moved her winter clothes into his closet, and years afterwards said she had never met a man to whom she would give up that closet. Returning from the Semi-

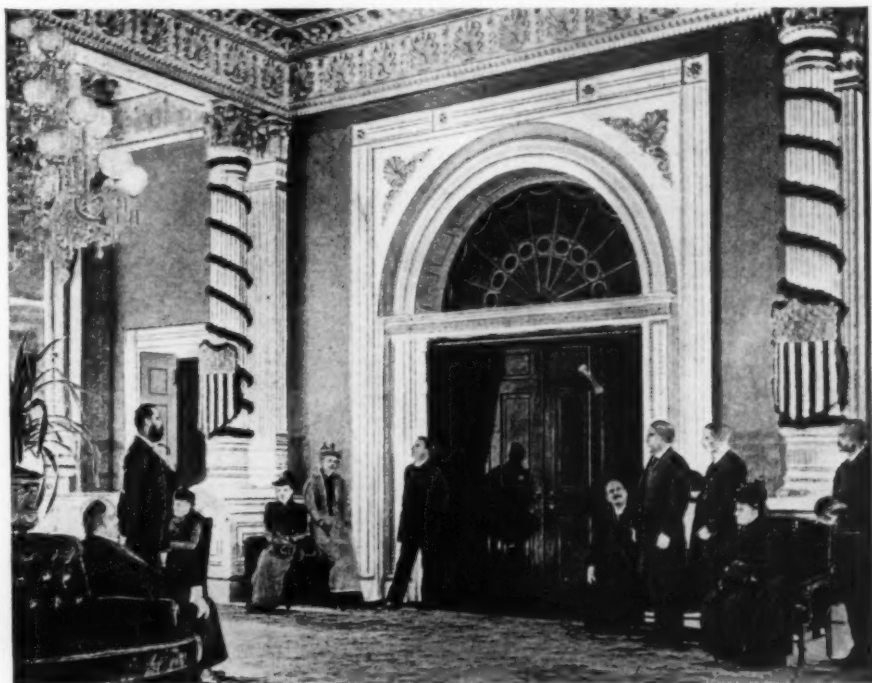


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE EAST ROOM, SHOWING THE STYLE OF DECORATION IN 1891. TOURISTS WAITING TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

President and the coming of his successor, and during that fraction of a day curtains, silver, china, linen, everything movable, was looted. Eventually the loot found its way into the auction-rooms and was distributed throughout the city of Washington.

Again, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she did not want all the closets Mr. McKim had provided. She was anxious to save expense in building. I reminded her of

Centennial of the birth of the Republican party, celebrated at Jackson, Michigan, in 1904, I told the story to Mr. Hay.

He recognized the application, but said he never had admitted writing "The Bread Winners."

During our discussion President Roosevelt came in and, in the course of the conversation, said:

"I hear you object to my death trap," meaning the architects' suggestion of

dropping the main floor between the East Room and the Hall, so as to give additional headroom for the stairs from the basement.

"Yes," I replied, "that would be dangerous during large receptions, when there is a constant circulation of people through the house."

"But," he continued, "you wouldn't object if you knew whom I proposed to

consideration, Senator Allison sent for me to come into the Senate Chamber. He was managing the bill and the White House item was impending. He wanted the statement to explain it. I told him that the letter had been prepared at his suggestion and sent to the President for his approval and transmission to the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Cleaves, the clerk of the committee, who was

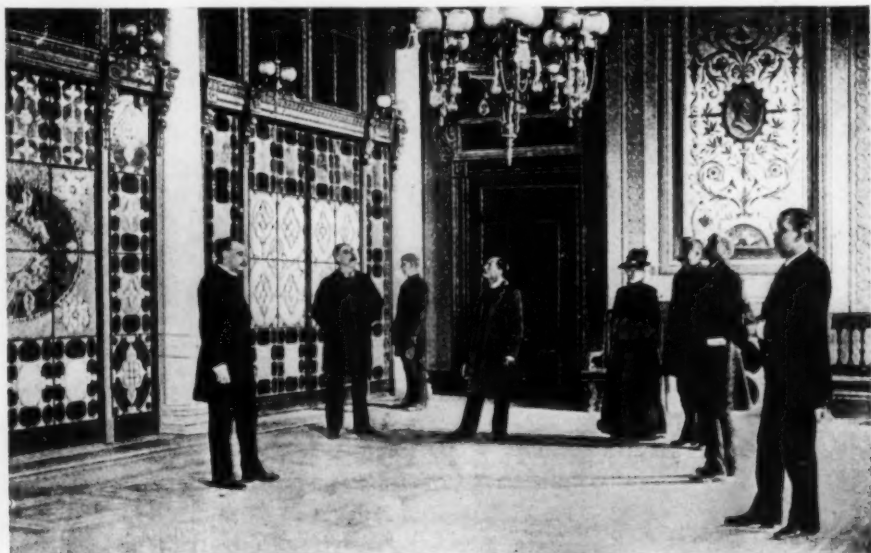


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE LOBBY, SHOWING THE CELEBRATED GLASS SCREEN. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

send down there. We will begin with Senator T—."

"No," I said, "he is a fine character at bottom."

"So he is, so he is," assented the President. "Suppose we try Senator C— and follow him with General X— No;" he continued, reflecting, "I'll get rid of the General quicker another way." Then he laughed with glee, having rid himself of the memories of the day's annoyances.

While the appropriation bill was under

sitting next the Senator, said that no statement had been received.

"Didn't you keep a copy?" asked Senator Allison, anxiously.

Fortunately I had my original notes, written on paper of various sizes, as prepared for the typist. When the White House paragraph was reached, the Senator, waving the scraps of paper, said with a great show of confidence:

"I have here a full statement in regard to this amendment; but the hour is late. I will not detain the Senate by reading it,

but will ask that it be printed in the 'Record,' where Senators can examine it tomorrow, before the consideration of this bill is finished."

Next day some senator suggested that the words "President's House" in the amendment be changed to "Executive Mansion." The Senate agreed to the change. No further attention was paid to the item by the Senate.

On June 20th the President signed the Sundry Civil act. As passed it carried \$65,196 for an office building "constructed with sufficient foundation and walls suitable for a durable, permanent building, and of sufficient strength for an additional story when needed." For repairs and furnishing the Executive Mansion \$475,445 was appropriated, "to be expended by contract or otherwise in the discretion of and under the direction of the President." At the last moment Mr. Cannon had

called in Mr. McKim and Mr. Elliott Woods, Architect of the Capitol, and on their estimates had added \$100,000 for furnishings!

The contemplated changes in the White House were distasteful to Colonel Bingham, the officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who had presented the Mrs. Harrison plans objected to by the architects. The colonel's hobby was greenhouses; and he would have made the President of the United States the largest grower of flowers in Washington.

Moreover, he was persistent and resourceful. It became necessary to deal with this issue. On July 1st, Mr. McKim wired: "Mrs. Roosevelt expects you and me at Oyster Bay tomorrow."

After breakfasting at Mr. McKim's house, 9 East 35th Street, we took the train for Oyster Bay and in due course were enjoying the breezes on the piazza at



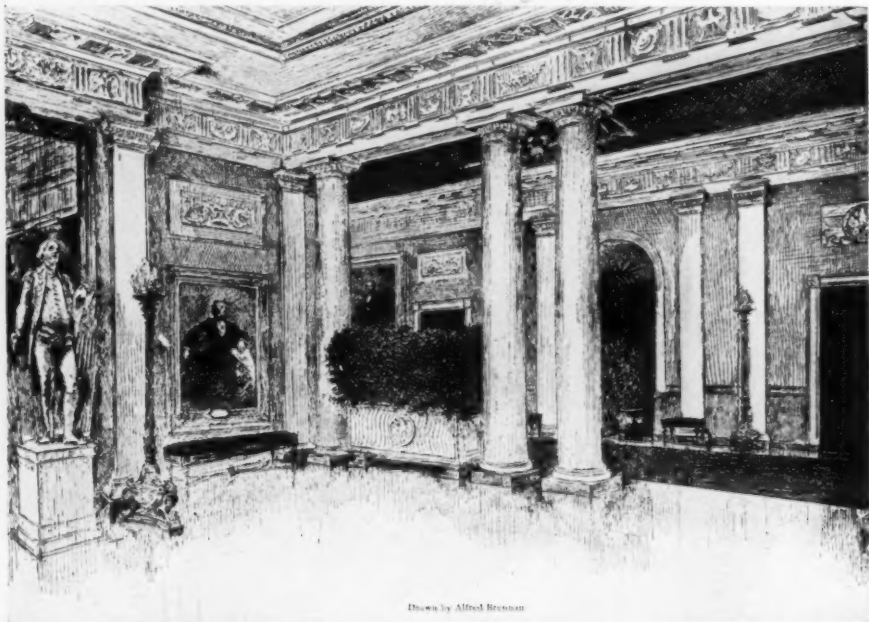
Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE NORTH PORTICO, SHOWING THE TEMPORARY WOODEN BRIDGE, USED FOR EXIT ON RECEPTION NIGHTS; ALSO LAMP POST AND IRON RAILING THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED; ALSO PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON'S GRANDCHILDREN

Sagamore Hill, in the midst of a company of children and dogs. The President was off on his travels, but there was a large party at luncheon. After the repast came a discussion of the problem of the removal of the greenhouses, resulting in what came to be known facetiously as "the Treaty of Oyster Bay," in the form

Colonel Bingham, giving definite instructions placing the work in the hands of McKim, Mead & White, and directing the form of a contract.

"So I think our worries, insofar as this matter is concerned, are at an end," writes Mr. McKim. "Thirty days, will, if all goes well, see us far advanced to-



THE MAIN ENTRANCE HALL (FORMERLY A SCREEN OF COLORED GLASS FILLED THE SPACE BETWEEN THE PILLARS). THE STATUES OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN TO BE PLACED IN FRONT OF THE LONG MIRRORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PURCHASED

shown in the accompanying fac-simile (the handwriting is mine).

It would be unprofitable to go into the correspondence which followed⁷ in the matter of carrying out the "treaty." On July 15th Mr. McKim went again to Oyster Bay and as the result of a conference with the President, Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the President's Secretary, President Roosevelt wrote to

⁷ Correspondence relating to the restoration of the White House, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

wards the realization of the plan. About 300 men are now employed on the work and nearly the same number on contracts outside. I do not know what I would have done without Mead, who has taken up the work with tremendous energy and effectiveness."

Mr. McKim having asked me to revise the copy of an inscription to be placed on the mantel for the Cabinet-room (now the President's study) and I, being uncertain as to the history of the room,



Photo by Haudy, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE WHITE HOUSE (1902), SHOWING THE GREENHOUSES REMOVED BY THE RESTORATION OF 1902-01, TO
MAKE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICES

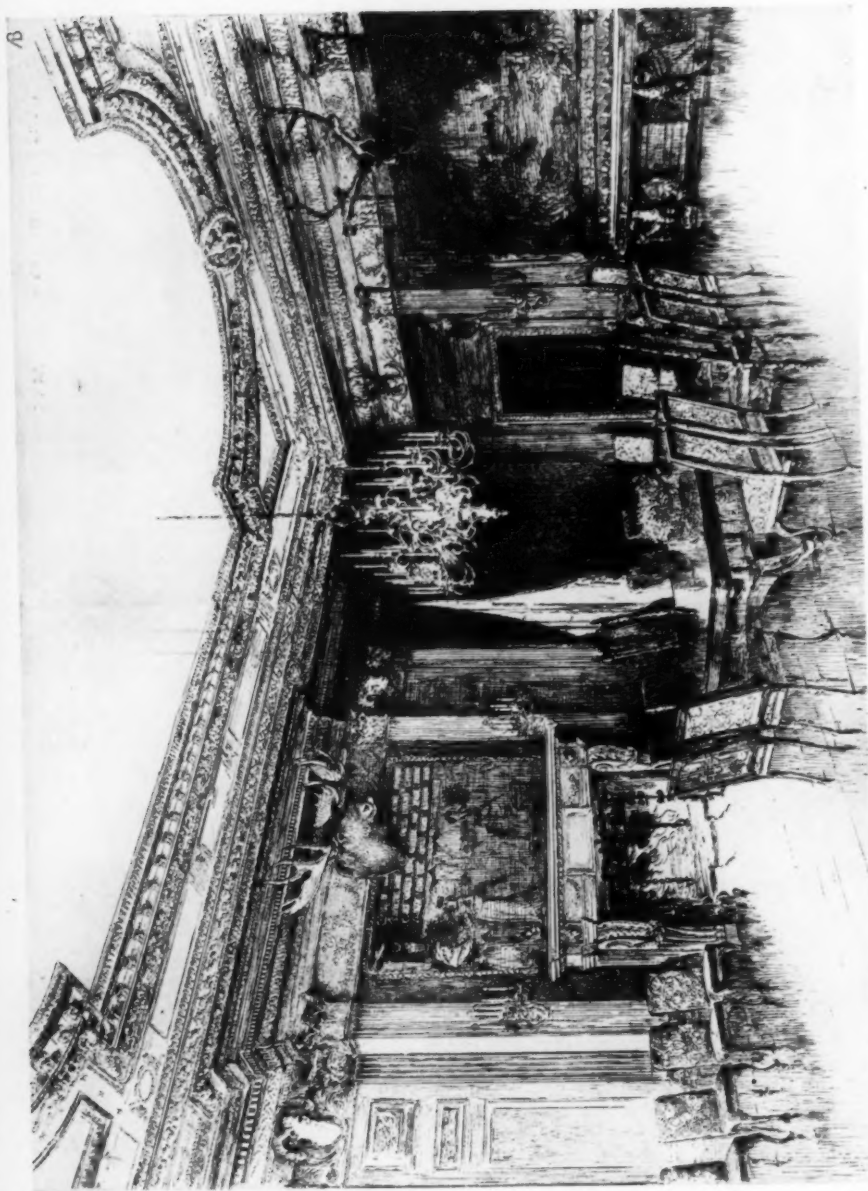


Photo by Hanf, Washington, D. C.

THE STATE DINING-ROOM, SHOWING THE LIONS' HEADS ON THE MANTLE WHICH WERE CHANGED TO BISON HEADS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DIRECTION. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

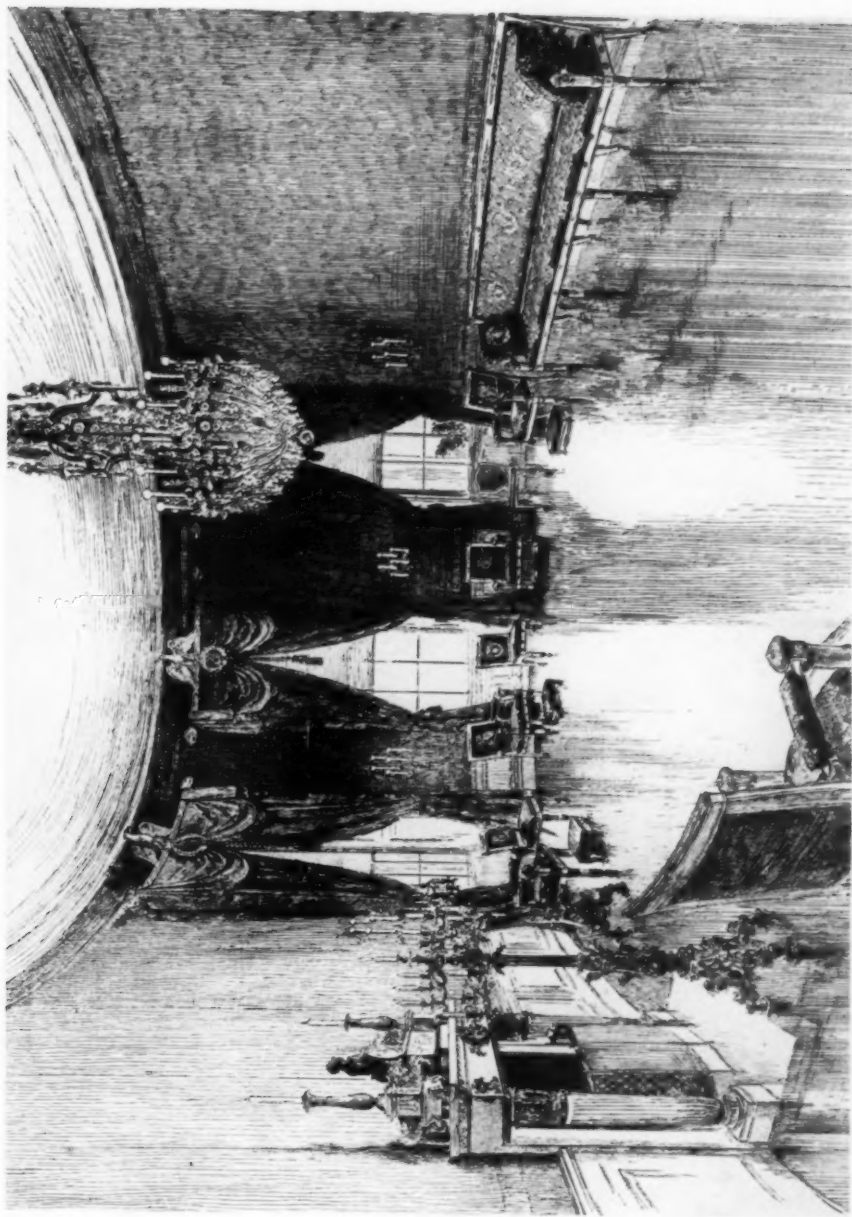
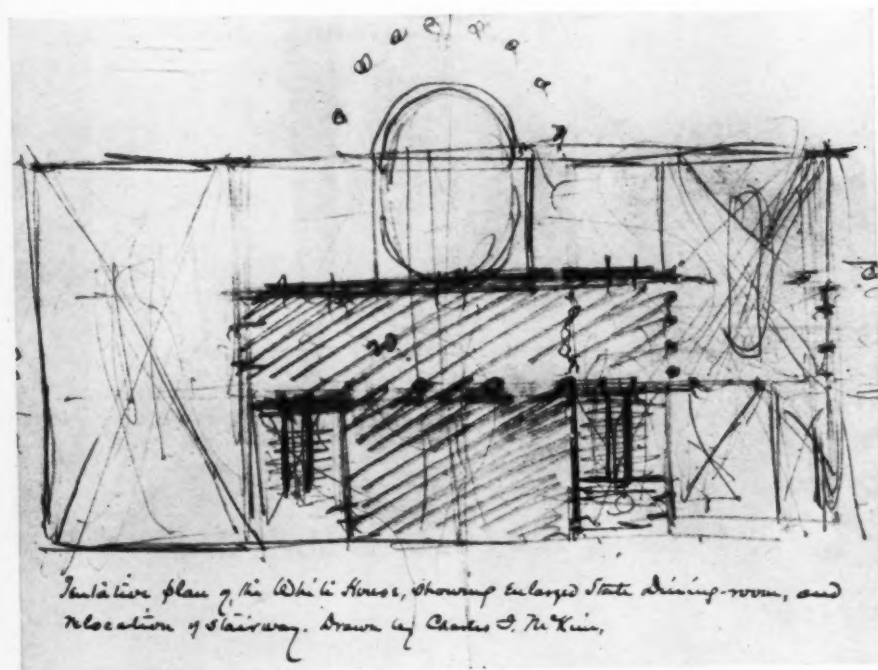


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE BLUE ROOM. THE PROPORTIONS OF THIS ROOM ARE PERFECT. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

Tentative plan for the
 restoration of the White House
 drawn by Charles F. McKim,
 (showing terraces and revised driveway)



wrote to John Hay, the Secretary of State, who was one of Lincoln's secretaries. It developed that from early days until about Andrew Johnson's day, the southeast corner room on the second floor was used as a Cabinet-room. During the Lincoln administration the President used the present Study as an ante-room; and in order to protect himself from encroachments of the public, whom he met daily, a railing was placed near the south end. This method offered an unobstructed passage between Cabinet-room and Library. Also it afforded President Lincoln an opportunity either to sit at a desk or to stand behind the rail and talk to visitors, who were allowed free access to him at certain hours of the day. Some of these facts were contained in Mr. Hay's reply but more definite information came from an article in a ten-cent magazine, in which the writer described minutely the scene during an interview he had with President Lincoln. The inscription as cut read:

This room was first used for meetings of the Cabinet during the administration of President Johnson. It continued to be so used until the year MCMII. Here the treaty of peace with Spain was signed.

When the work was far enough along,

to bring the end in sight, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder asked me to prepare for the *Century Magazine* an article on the restoration of the White House. The illustrations were done by Jules Guerin and Alfred Brennan. These artists came to Washington and made a series of renderings which maintain the architectural character of

the work and at the same time rise above mere reproductions and are in themselves works of art. Mr. Brennan's East Room was "a hundred-hour drawing" by the first artist of the day in the way of feeling for architectural detail. With Mr. Guerin I then renewed an acquaintance which began during his work on the drawings for the Plan of Washington, afterwards was ripened into friendship during our association in work on the Plan of Chicago, and has continued with increasing admiration on my part during the years

when I watched the growth of his decorations for the Lincoln Memorial. I had occasion also to again appreciate the fine qualities of Mr. Gilder and Mr. Drake, the art director of *The Century*, who felt that they were performing a service to the nation in presenting the restoration of the White House without regard to expense insofar as illustrations were concerned.⁸

⁸ See *The Century Magazine*, April, 1903.

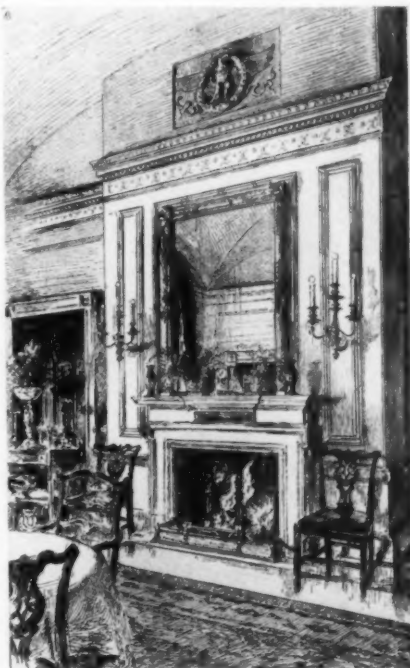


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRIVATE DINING-ROOM SHOWING THE "WHITE HOUSE EAGLE" WHICH APPEARS SEVEN TIMES IN THE DECORATIONS. IT COMES FROM THE SEARS HOUSE (SOMERSET CLUB), BOSTON. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

My copy for the article, sent to the White House for revision, came back with several changes made by the President, and with one significant change made by his wife. Mr. McKim had decided in his own mind that the draperies in the East Room should be of crimson, and I had so written. In the returned copy the word "crimson" was stricken out, and above it was written clearly, distinctly, deliberately, the word "yellow." There could be no appeal from that decision.

On February 20, 1903, Mr. McKim brought to me ten typewritten pages, letter size, of notes on the work that had been accomplished and on this skeleton I constructed the report of the architects, together with some historical notes, all of which President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress.⁶ Mr. Gilder permitted the use of their drawings, the Library of Congress furnished historical views of the President's House, beginning with 1805; and there were progress-photographs as well as plans of the Architects, making a little volume which became quickly "out of print."

President Roosevelt, having moved into the restored White House on the

⁶ Senate Document No. 197; 57th Congress; 2d Session, 1903.

OYSTER BAY,
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

SAGAMORE HILL.

It is understood that the iron or steel portion of the greenhouses now occupying space on the west terrace shall be removed and set up in the White House grounds on the location which shall least interfere with the view from the house.

Whatever additional space may be deemed necessary by the President shall be provided in greenhouses to be constructed in connection with the Propagating Gardens, but to be known as the White House Conservatories.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE TREATY OF OYSTER BAY

evening of October 30, 1902, on the 7th of November gave a formal dinner, Mr. McKim being among the guests. The East Room was not completed and the hall lacked its final coats of paint. The new cables furnishing electricity from the State, War and Navy Building were under construction, so that the amount of current was unequal to a full load. The Roosevelt boys, having discovered the joys of the automatic elevator, took the occasion of the dinner to ride up and down, with the result that

during the ascent of the car the lights in the State Dining-room "winked." It was some time before the cause of the trouble was discovered and the boys driven off—only to return again with added glee over the results of their ups-and-downs. There were other amusing features of the dinner, but the time has not come to tell them.

It was not to be expected that the radical changes in the White House would escape criticism; but the chorus of objection amounting to vituperation was not anticipated. People forgot those dismal hours spent in snow and sleet on the unprotected north portico during reception nights when the house was overcrowded, they forgot the promiscuous assemblage of wraps deposited on the

The East Room, dear to the heart of the American woman, the object of keenest delight to the average female tourist, the scene of

so many social triumphs and brilliant spectacles, is to have its walls

in white and its windows draped in ~~red~~ ^{yellow} Gold is to be used but

sparingly, and then only on the furnishings, which are to have a con-

structive rather than a decorative value. The over elaboration, the

false architecture, the transitory fashions disappear, and in their

place is to be the simple, the true, and the permanent construction.

This very simplicity, calling as it does for the best materials and the

most careful work, makes the restoration comparatively expensive.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROOSEVELT DECIDES THE COLOR OF THE EAST ROOM AND HANGINGS

To the Senate Park Commission President McKinley said that

he thought the President should be required by law to walk each morn-

ing a mile and a half to his office! This expression, however, im-

ploded the pressure of public business on a President rather than a

deliberate conviction as to the advisability of a new and separate

residence. President Roosevelt very promptly put the question out

of discussion by announcing that he ~~and Mrs. Roosevelt had no desire~~ ^{felt that}

~~no circumstances should the President~~
to live elsewhere than in the historic White House; and this sentiment

struck a popular chord.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VETOES THE IDEA OF A NEW WHITE HOUSE

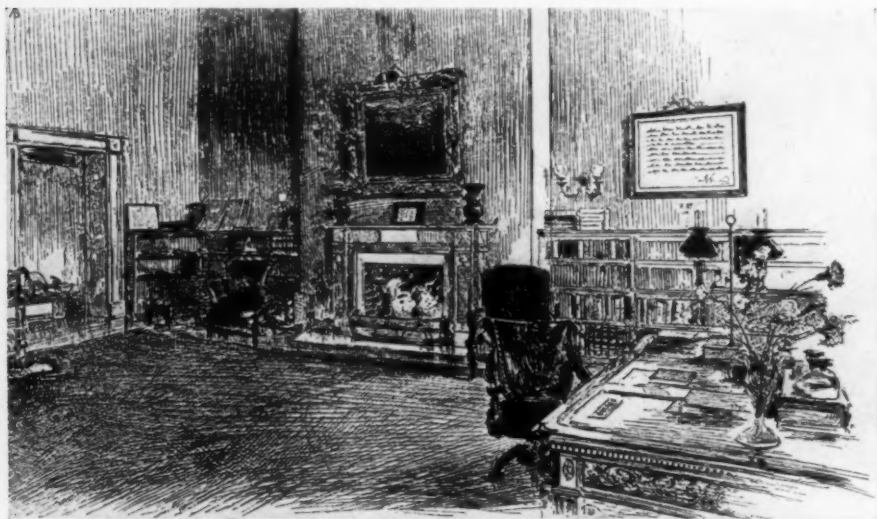


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY, FORMERLY THE CABINET ROOM. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

floor of the hall, for want of dressing-rooms; they forgot the exit through the window and over an improvised wooden bridge. They did not realize the difference between the quiet elegance of the new furnishings as compared with the tawdry pine-gilded decorations of former days. The Empire blue of the Blue Room took the color out of dowdy gowns. It was alleged that the oak panelling of the State Dining-room was full of knots. The removal of the "historic" greenhouses was decried.

It was fully six months before the tide turned and people began to realize that in the restored White House they had a President's House expressive of the simplicity and dignity of the Republic, and at the same time in its appointments and elegance fit for any king on earth.

One prolific source of criticism is not difficult to appreciate, so marked is the change that has been wrought. While the offices were in the White House, that building belonged not to the President and his family, but to the public, who

went in and out of the front door, climbed the stairs and demanded audience. Senators and Congressman had access day and night, not as a courtesy but as a right. With the relegation of the offices to the office-building, the President ceased to "live over the shop." He gained some privacy, or at least he gained the opportunity for privacy.

Naturally some of the Men on the Hill resented having to ring the bell instead of entering unannounced. Such a change smacked of monarchy and exclusiveness. And yet no President ever entertained more largely or saw in friendly intercourse more of the representative men and women of the country, than did Theodore Roosevelt. Never has there been in the White House a man who could speak the language of more kinds of his fellow citizens, from cow-boy to erudite professor; or who more enjoyed the familiar talk on the South Portico after dinner. It made no difference to him what the man's social status, provided only that he was a real man. In

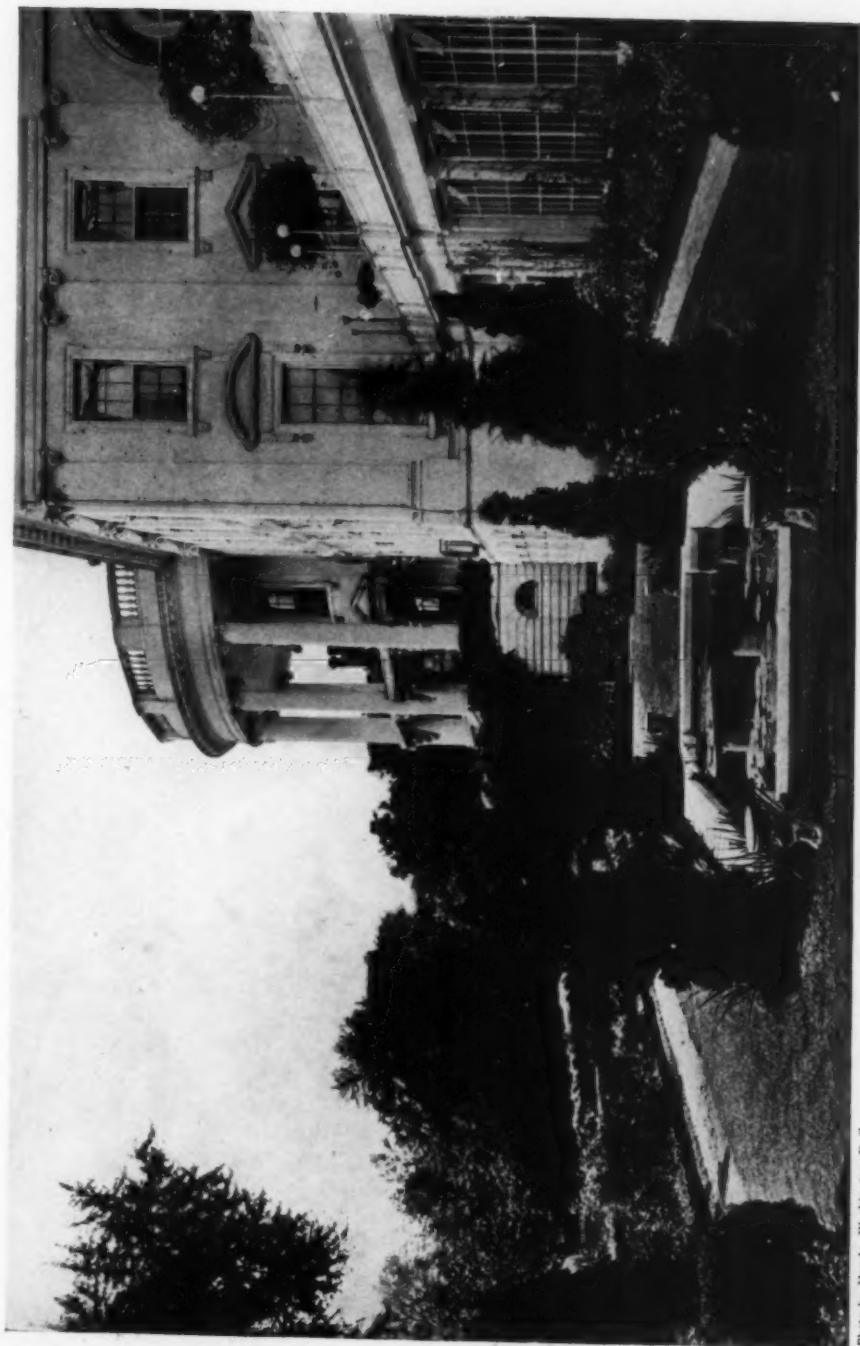
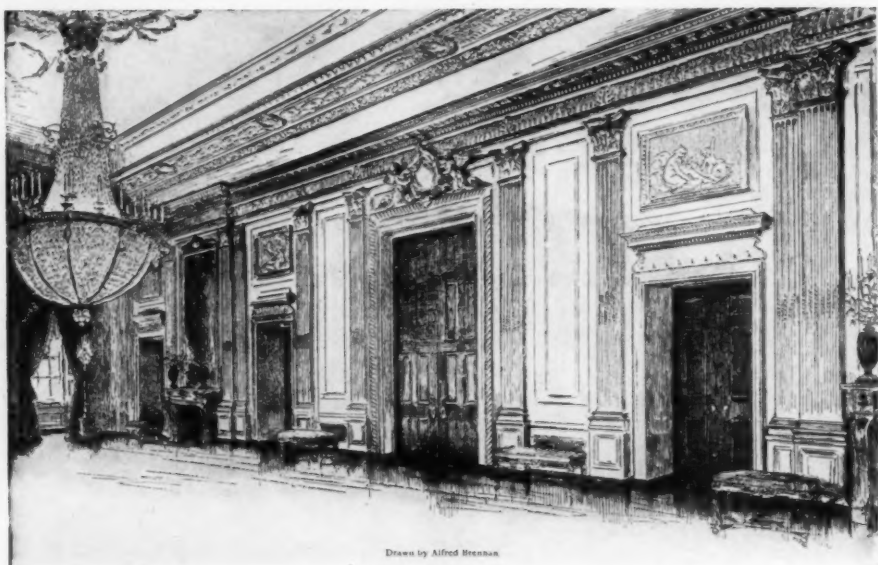


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

EAST VIEW OF THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE, SHOWING POND LILIES AND ROSE GARDEN



THE EAST ROOM

spite of the Biblical injunction, he did not "suffer fools gladly;" and he would not tolerate insincerity or pretense. I have read many hundreds of his confidential and unguarded letters, and never once does a small, petty or selfish motive appear. How could it? Such things were simply not in his nature. As for "the lady of the house," the flavor of her hospitality has become proverbial.

Among the disgruntled Members of Congress was John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, who took umbrage at the disposal of the old furniture, and particularly over the fact that a certain sideboard presented by the Lucy Webb Hayes Chapter, a temperance society, had found its way from auction-room to saloon. How Mr. Gaines made the startling discovery of the new whereabouts I never knew. At any rate he prepared a speech on the momentous transaction, and it was known that he was anxiously awaiting an opportunity to hurl his bombshell.

One day, after an exciting parliamen-

tary struggle, James L. Slayden of Texas had secured an hour of the valuable time of the House. Mr. Slayden had no particular use for that hour; indeed he preferred his luncheon. He bethought himself of Mr. Gaines and his sideboard speech. Mr. Gaines jumped at the opportunity and readily promised to keep talking until Mr. Slayden should return from luncheon. When the gentleman from Texas came back, Mr. Gaines brought his speech to conclusion by a prefervid peroration in which the White House architects, President Roosevelt, and the Republican party, all were consigned to a bottomless pit.

Then Mr. Cannon was recognized by the Speaker. "In the good old days of that gracious woman and incomparable housewife, Dolly Madison," (he meant Abigail Adams), began Mr. Cannon. "The East Room of the White House was still unfurnished. So this worthy matron made it a habit, on rainy washdays, to hang the family wash in the East Room.

The wash was extensive. The room was large. So she had to use a long and valuable clothes-line."

Mr. Cannon paused, struck a dramatic attitude, and, shaking his finger at the irate Mr. Gaines, exclaimed:

"Where, where, sir, I ask you, where is that clothes-line now?"

The peals of laughter that greeted this sally were too much for the gentleman from Tennessee. He succumbed.

The President himself was not without misgivings over some of the innovations. In his perturbation he asked what was to become of the wonderfully wrought

colored-glass screen that separated hall from corridor. "I would suggest dynamite," answered Mr. McKim. Consternation gave way to laughter. "Yes," assented the President, "dynamite would be appropriate."

It is said that the screen followed the sideboard to a saloon—a remarkable coincidence

in the operation of the law of gravitation.

The President once complained to Secretary Root that Mr. McKim was forcing him to walk past the servants' quarters in the West Terrace on his way to the offices. "Of course," assented the facetious Secretary, "McKim was not counting on always having so decrepit a President."

The appearance of lions' heads on the white marble mantel in the State Dining-room jarred on the American Hunter-President and his feeling was only temporarily allayed by Secretary Root's

remark, "Oh, those are Roman lions, not British; and, anyway, all you have to do is to tell McKim to turn the corners of their mouths down." In the end Phemister Proctor was commissioned to replace the lion's heads with heads of buffaloes.

June 22, 1903, Mr. McKim received the Royal Gold Medal for

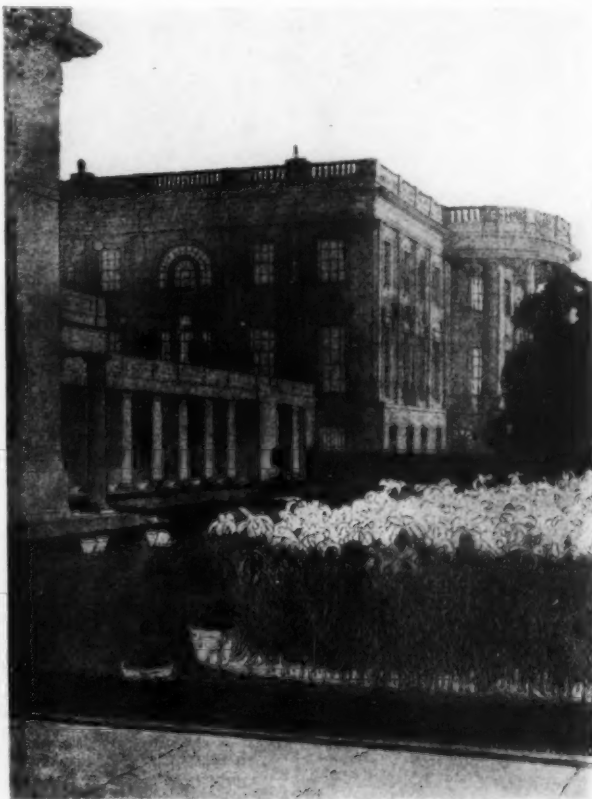


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE FROM THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING, SHOWING THE WEST TERRACE. DRAWN BY JULES GUERIN. HALF-TONE PLATE ENGRAVED BY H. C. MERRILL.

the promotion of architecture, annually given by the King of England to the person selected by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and approved first by the members of that body and finally by the King. When congratulations poured in from America, Mr. McKim cabled back: "Many thanks; but I still wear the same hat." Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, referring to that message, said feelingly:

"Now that was the beauty of it and of him. No matter what happened, no matter what avalanche of praise and congratulations were heaped upon him, he

always wore the same hat. His head never swelled in the face of tributes and honors and praises that might well have turned the heads of far more public men than he."

So, lingeringly and almost reluctantly, I end my particular story of the restoration of the historic White House, a matter with which I had no official connection whatever, but into which I was drawn by force of various opportunities and circumstances, and especially by the deep and enduring friendship graciously bestowed by that fine gentleman and great artist, Charles McKim.



FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another.

Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day and year. Two of them were on the sub-Committee of three that drafted the Declaration of Independence; and these two died on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration

of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration.

The names of three of the seven end in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same; the initials of two others are the same; and those of still two others, the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world—Washington.

Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had sons were elected for a second term. —*Gleanings For the Curious.*



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



ITH deep reverence our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, joined in the universal mourning at the death of our beloved President, Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Upon receipt of the tragic news, I sent the following telegram to each National Officer and State Regent:

"The whole Nation is mourning President Harding. Memorial Continental Hall is closed to the public, and our flag at half-mast. As President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, I request the suspension of all social activities of our Society until an appropriate time, not earlier than two weeks after the President's death."

The President General and Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Summerill, representing our great Society, drove in the funeral cortege to the Capitol. A beautiful wreath, consisting of white lilies and pink gladiolas, tied with the official ribbon of the President General, was sent to the White House as a symbol from our Society.

Warren G. Harding's service, as President of the United States, was to the Nation as a whole. He championed the cause of the people as against special interests and gave himself wholly to further the interests of the Nation. Unswervingly, he served his country and humanity.

During his term of office, President Harding came on numerous occasions to

Memorial Continental Hall, once to address us on the opening day of the 32nd Continental Congress, and several times since then. He was also present at the opening in our Memorial Continental Hall of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and gave the final address at its close. In it he used these prophetic words:

"This Conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress."

To Mrs. Harding, who was truly a helpmate to her distinguished husband, our hearts go out in sorrow and admiration. She is not only a life member of our Society but Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Correct Use of the Flag. To her we extend our heart-felt sympathy in her great loss, a loss shared by humanity.

Our chapters, of course, will not forget that we have a special obligation in making a success of Constitution Week, September 16th-22nd. This is a fitting beginning for our contemplated study of the Constitution and one which gives us the opportunity to bring its importance to the people of our communities.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

UNITED STATES FLAG CODE



THE National Flag Conference convened at the call of the American Legion in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Flag Day, June 14, 1923, composed of delegates from the principal national patriotic, fraternal, educational, and civic organizations, and adopted a Flag Code, based on the U. S. War Department Flag Circular. The Flag Code Committee comprised Mr. Gridley Adams, Chairman; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice Chairman, President General,

General, U. S. Army; Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. Navy; and Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. Army, advisors.

There is but one Federal Statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the Flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof. Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia.

In adopting the Flag Code, at the Flag Conference,



N. S., D. A. R.; Major O. C. Luxford, Secretary, D. C. S. A. R.; Mr. E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, National Congress of Mothers; Mr.



emphasis was laid on the following suggestions for State legislation regarding the Flag.

"Based upon opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the National Flag. State Flag laws should include the following.

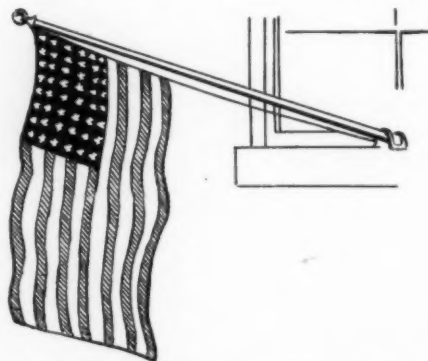
1. That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag Day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

2. That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main administration building of each public institution.

3. That the Flag of the United States with staff or



John L. Riley, American Legion, N. Y. Department; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, American Legion, Ohio Department; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, President



flag pole be provided for each school house and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or in inclement weather within the school building.

4. That the Flag of the United States be displayed in every polling place.

5. That the use of the Flag of the United States as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.

6. That the use of the Flag for advertising purposes in any manner be prohibited.

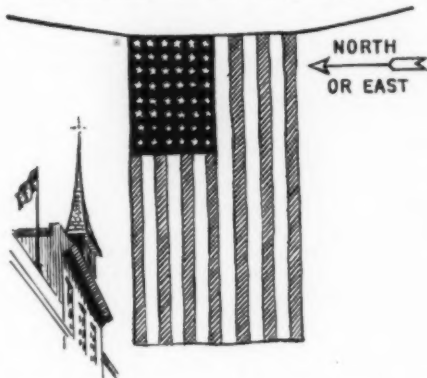
7. That penalty (fine and imprisonment) be pro-

Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National Anthem.

The code rules for the proper manner of displaying the Flag are as follows:

1. The Flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such hours as designated by proper



vided for public mutilation, abuse, or desecration of the Flag.

The Code recommends that bunting of the national colors should be used for covering speakers' desks, draping over front of platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in review, the code recommends that all persons present should stand at attention facing the Flag. Men's headress should be removed with the right hand and held at the left shoulder. Those present in uniform should salute with the right hand salute. Women should stand at attention, facing the



Flag as the Flag is passing in parade, salute by placing the right hand over the heart. If the National Anthem is played and no flag is present, all stand at attention when uncovered and salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining the position until the last note of the Anthem is played. If in civilian dress and covered, men should uncover and salute at attention, facing the music. Women should stand at attention and salute.

The Pledge to the Flag is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the



authority on National and State Holidays, and on historic and special occasion. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags the place of the Flag of the United States is on the right, *i.e.*, the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag, against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the Flag of the United States should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group.



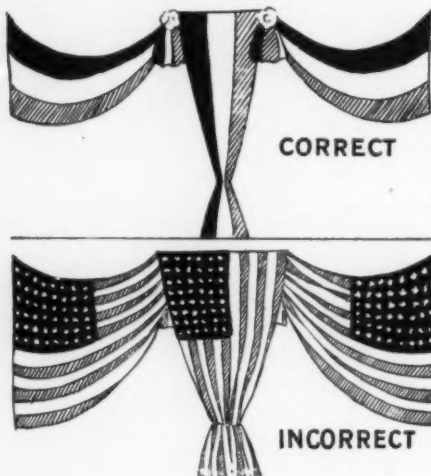
DISTRESS SIGNAL

5. When flags of States or Cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halcyard with the Flag of the United States, the Flag of the United States must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No Flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When the flags of two or more Nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. In-

ternational usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace.

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building the union of the Flag should



go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed other than flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should

be uppermost and to the flag's right, i.e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons or drappings, of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor drape over the front of the platform. If flown from staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half-staff the Flag is first hoisted briskly to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the Living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in Church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman with the service flag, State flag or other flag on the left wall. If in the chancel the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in anyway that might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our Country.





English

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



West

ENGLISH

In Great Britain, record of this name and one which shows the English family to have been in existence at a very early period, is in the Parliamentary Roll of Arms for the Northern Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland in 1013, where the armory of "Sire John le Engleys" is recorded.

This armory, "three lions," argent on a sable shield is the same which was borne later by both the English family of England and the Inglis family of Scotland which would lead to the supposition that these families had a common origin, probably all descendants of Sire John.

Walter, John and Philip de Inglis are all mentioned as men of rank and property, following the invasion and establishment of English authority in Scotland by King Edward I, of England.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-five, the seal of Sir Richard Engliſsche with armorial bearing thereon, is found attached to a deed, in connection with land rental in Somersetshire. The name next appears in "Yorkshire Visitations" in connection with the marriage of Isabella, daughter, of William English of Appleby and Ashby County, Westmoreland and Sir Nycholas Harrington.

The Devonshire branches of the family trace their lines to Cunnant English who married Grace Yard. Following one of these branches in the male line, brings us to Thomas English who married in Great Buckland, Maidstone, Kent, 1679 and had, a son James who is thought (although documentary proof is lacking) to have immigrated to America about the time of his father's death in 1704, and settled in Delaware near the border lines of Maryland and Virginia, becoming the founder of this family in America.

WEST DE LA WARR

Besides the Virginia Wests who descended from Sir Thomas West, 2d Lord De la Warr and the Maryland Wests who descended from Sir William West, there are many other early colonial families of lineal descent from the Wests De la Warr.

This family traces its lineage to the early kings of Burgundy, A. D. 450, of France, 732, of England, 800, of Italy, 850, of Germany and Emperor Elect, 900, Alfred the Great, 901, Conrad, Holy Roman Emperor 1030, William The Conqueror, 1060, St. David, King of Scotland, Anne of Russia and the Plantagenets.

Sir Thomas de West, of Hamperden, Cantelupe and Great Torrington Devonshire, took part in the French Wars of Edward III and in 1316, personally captured King John of France at the Battle of of Cressy. He married Lady Eleanor Cantelupe and their grandson Sir Thomas de West was summoned to Parliament in 1401. He married Lady Joan, sister and heiress of Thomas, Lord De la Warr, whose family traces back to the eighth of John, when John La Warre had a ratification of a grant made by King John, of the Lordship of Bristolton.

In 1568, Sir William West was knighted in Hampton Court and created Lord De la Warr (new creation, the male line having become extinct). He was a member of the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth and distinguished himself at St. Quentin. He married Elizabeth Strange and had Sir Thomas West, 2nd Lord De la Warr, who was the head of the American branch of this family. He married Annie, cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and their sons came early to Virginia, where they at once became prominent in Colonial affairs.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City, N. Y.), Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent, is one of the older chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been organized February 18, 1897, and chartered April of the same year, its national number being 333. At present it has a membership of two hundred. During all the years of its existence it has never ceased in its active efforts to exemplify the patriotic principles for which it stands, and it has many claims to distinction, a few of which are the erection of four tablets, and the marking of six graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The first tablet (bronze) was placed in 1904 on Washington's Headquarters, this city, Mrs. Kramer being the organizer of the Association which has the custody of the house and its museum. The second bronze tablet was placed on the home of Alexander Hamilton, this city, in April, 1907. During the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909, a memorial tablet was placed on a boulder at Broadway and 147th Street to mark "The First Line of Defense" during the war of the Revolution, and in the year 1915 another tablet to mark the Redoubt and other works of "The Second Line of Defense," on the rear wall of the Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 155th Street.

The first grave of a Revolutionary soldier to be marked by the Chapter was that of Captain Andrew Engle at Ridgfield, N. J., in 1914. The next similar ceremony took place at Hulett's Landing, Lake George, N. Y., during the summer of 1917, when two graves were marked, that of David Hulett and Levi Pratt. Representatives of the Chapter discovered in 1920, two head-stones, side by side, on the edge of the highway at Fort Ann, N. Y. The inscription on one was "Dan Weller," a Revolutionary Soldier;" the other was that of his wife, and both graves received the honor of the bronze markers. The details in connection with the marking of these graves were enumerated on three occasions in the Magazine of our National Society, but there remains not

yet recorded an interesting event which took place last summer, 1922.

A lady born in Fort Ann, N. Y., but now a resident of Florida, read the account in the Magazine of the marking of Dan Weller's grave at Fort Ann. She wrote at once to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., inquiring the address of the author, stating she had two Revolutionary ancestors buried at Fort Ann. The correspondence disclosed she was their great-great-granddaughter, and greatly desired their graves to be similarly marked. The ceremony took place Wednesday afternoon, August 16th which happened to be the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, a fitting time to honor our dead soldiers. Prof. Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, delivered an historical address covering Burgoyne's campaign with interesting events of local color, the battles of Fort Ann, Ticonderoga, etc.

The graves of our patriots were located at West Fort Ann, Welch Valley, in a small private burying ground in the middle of a large farm, once belonging to Moses Kibbe, one of our soldiers, but now in the possession of Mr. Roger Stevens. Moses Kibbe was born September 6, 1752, at Enfield, Conn., and died April 26, 1819, on Pike Brook Road near South Bay Village, which is on Lake Champlain. Our Chapter found the head-stone broken, and when we repaired it, the epitaph became legible and connected.

Moses Kibbe

Born Sept. 6-1752

Died April 26-1819

"From a fall from a horse

Sudden death I received

All ye, who pass by,

Repent and believe"

The stamping on the bronze marker is as follows:

Moses Kibbe

1752

1819

Private, Col. Woodbridge's Mass. Regt.

Placed by the Washington Heights Chapter,
N. Y. C.

N. S. D. A. R.

Joshua Parish, our other patriot, married the daughter of his comrade-in-arms, Moses Kibbe, and is buried in the same little private plot. He was born in England about 1743 and died in Fort Ann, N. Y., August 2, 1799. Before the Revolutionary War he was the miller in Tyringham, now called Otis, in Massachusetts. He had previously fought in the French and Indian War. His head-stone had all crumbled to pieces, but his soldier's career is fully detailed in the records at Washington, D. C.

The bronze marker has the following inscription:

Joshua Parish

1743 1799

Private, Col. Brown's Berkshire Co., Mass, Regt.

Placed by

The Washington Heights Chapter, N. Y. C.
N. S. D. A. R.

The markers having previously been covered by the Stars and Stripes were unveiled as "America" was being sung, by two children of the seventh generation, Venda Westcott and Horace Seeley. A member of the eighth generation, Richard T. Reed, was present, though in his mother's arms, Mrs. Robert Reed of Hudson Falls.

There were also in attendance descendants from Fort Ann, Glens Falls, Schenectady, Whitehall, and, best of all, the lady from Miami, Florida, Mrs. W. H. McIntyre (Cora E.), a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It had been the wish of her heart for some years to have the graves of her patriot ancestors thus remembered and nobly honored.

More than sixty persons were present on the occasion. The Jane McCrea Chapter of Glens Falls, N. Y., was represented, also veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic belonging to Fort Ann—four only being left from a membership of seventy-five—and the Girl Scouts in their uniforms giving a picturesque appearance to the scene. The Rev. Mr. Potter of Hudson Falls, pronounced the invocation, led in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and patriotic hymns, and just as the sun was fading into the west he closed the ceremony with a benediction—when a boy of ten rushed from an automobile standing by and strewed flowers over the graves—a most sweet and beautiful tribute from the young American of the present day to his great benefactors and forefathers of his country.

MRS. H. CROSWELL TUTTLE,
Ex-Historian.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter (Savannah, Ga.) has enjoyed a multiplicity of activities and there has been a steady increase in interest. The members are enthusiastic and energetic.

We contributed \$119 to Georgia Bay; \$50 to Georgia Room, Memorial Continental Hall; \$5 to Plymouth Fountain; \$5 to Pell Memorial; \$22.25 to Immigrants' Manual; \$2 Ellis Island, and we contributed \$18.54 to the entertainments of the returned soldiers. Thus, having responded 100 per cent. to national call, likewise, we have been active in state and local interests.

The Chapter has contributed \$44 for the education of a little girl in a boarding school and has given three gold medals for essays. We have given a series of card parties and held an "Old Horse Sale" in order to raise funds. We have also contributed \$5 to Midway Church.

We have visited weekly the Juvenile Detention Home and Good Will Centre, where Americanization has been taught to the children in a comprehensive manner, and at the same time, we have interwoven music and other forms of entertainment at these meetings.

Two unmarked Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located, and we are awaiting the Government markers. The Historian has an interesting copy of our vital statistics up to the year 1807 and we will continue this work up to the year 1850.

The Regent and Board for the last two years have made progress and in leaving the Chapter in the keeping of the new Regent and her Board, the retiring officers can feel that they have endeavored to forge forward toward better things.

PHOEBE B. LAUNEAU,
Chapter Historian.

Army and Navy Chapter (Washington, D. C.) on May 2, 1923, unveiled a bronze tablet to mark the site of the Meridian Stone at the Sixteenth Street entrance to Meridian Park, Washington.

Mrs. W. D. West, Regent of the Chapter, introduced Mrs. William H. Carter, Chairman of the Committee composed of Mrs. R. C. DuBois and Mrs. W. C. Owen, who presented the tablet. It was accepted by the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, for the Government, and the tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, N. S., D. A. R. Music was furnished by the Army band.

Mrs. Carter's remarks follow:

"Mr. Secretary, Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen:

"We have come together today for the purpose of unveiling a tablet, placed by the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to indicate the former site of the

Meridian Stone, placed near this spot more than a hundred years ago to mark the meridian of Washington from which longitude was calculated.

"It was long the custom of nations to reckon longitude from their own capitals. Desirous of following that custom, Americans gave early consideration to the establishment of a first meridian. Joined to this was the idea of a national observatory, to the end that this

Street, where temporary posts were fixed, and the meridian line marked upon them. Later in the year a small obelisk was substituted for the posts. The apex of this stone was in the true meridian passing through the centre of the northern door of the White House. The setting of the Meridian Stone was a ceremonious occasion which was attended by President Jefferson and many officials of that day.

"In the course of time, navigators, astronomers, and geographers found the existence



MARKER PRESENTED BY ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Republic might be entirely free from dependence on foreign nations.

"In the State Department there is a letter from Nicholas King, Surveyor, addressed to the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, dated October 15, 1804, relative to a meridian line through the centre of the President's house. This letter is endorsed 'to be filed in the Office of State, as a record of the demarcation of the first meridian of the U. S.' The work was performed by direction of President Jefferson, for the purpose of marking the initial meridian line from which longitude was to be counted.

"The meridian through the President's house was run in 1804 by Nicholas King. Setting up his transit at the northern door of the White House, and pointing to the star 'in the tail of the constellation Ursa Minor at its eastern elongation,' he then depressed the telescope to sight a mark at the intersection of Sixteenth and I Streets, where a stake was placed. The telescope was then elevated and pointed due North 'to the top of the hill on Sixteenth

of more than one fixed meridian for reckoning longitude a constant source of confusion. After many years of discussion, an international conference was held at Washington in October, 1884, and the question of a common reference meridian for the world was then adjusted by the elimination of the Washington meridian.

"With the rapid expansion of the city in recent years, towards the north, and the consequent grading of streets, that portion of Meridian Hill containing the Meridian Stone, placed in 1804, was greatly lowered and the stone removed. The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have made diligent search for the original stone without success. In order that the place formerly occupied by the stone may not be lost to history, the Chapter has placed this tablet to mark the site, and now we take pleasure in turning it over to you as the representative of the Government."

MRS. WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Chairman.

Fairfax County Chapter (Vienna, Va.). for nearly two years has been under the able leadership of Mrs. Henry W. Petty of Arlington, who has made this period one of notable achievement.

On September 19, 1922, two memorial tablets were unveiled at Leesburg, Va., to mark the graves of our Real Daughters. Less than a month later on October 17th, the Chapter unveiled at Freedom Hill a tablet marking the site of the first court house of Fairfax County. Much interest was shown in this work which was evidenced by the large crowd from Fairfax and adjoining counties, as well as from the District of Columbia that attended the unveiling exercises. The tablet, which is a handsome piece of bronze 28 by 18, contains the following inscription:

From this spot W. 20 degrees, W. 220 Ft.
 Stood the first Court House of
 Fairfax County
 Built in 1742.
 Abandoned because of Indian Hostilities
 About 1752.
 Erected By Fairfax County Chapter
 Members of the American Revolution.

The insignia of the D. A. R. just above the final sentence is the only ornamentation. It is placed on a boulder of gray granite, in the triangle where the old road traversed in 1754 by a regiment of Braddock's army joins the Fairfax Chain Bridge Road, just ten miles from the national capital. The tablet which had been draped with the national flag was uncovered by Elizabeth Petty, daughter of the Chapter Regent and a descendant of Colonel Samuel Shreve of Revolutionary fame, and Elizabeth Berry, a descendant of Hugh West who was a colonial councilor for King George II during the decade that court sessions were held at Freedom Hill.

After an invocation by Rev. B. Janney Rudderow, Mrs. Joseph Berry, Chapter Historian and chairman of the "Historic Spots Committee," gave a brief account of the establishment of the county court house at Freedom Hill and of its abandonment ten years later and of the stirring events of that time.

The history recalled by the tablet is as follows: More than a hundred and eighty years ago on the 17th of March, 1742, William Fairfax of Belvoir deeded to the county which bears his name six acres of land on which to erect a county court house. Fairfax at this time included what are now Loudoun and Arlington counties and also the city of Alexandria. Soon after this land was deeded to the county a brick court house was built and court sessions held there the same year. Fairfax County at this time contained about 250

voters and many of the names on the list are still familiar in this section, Alexander, Ball, Brent, Broadwater, Chapman, Coleman, Fairfax, Graham, Gunnell, Hall, Harrison, Jackson, Marshall, Peyton, Minor, Richardson, Simpson, Territt, Trammel, Turley, Washington, West, Young, and others.

The men of this decade who represented the county in the Virginia House of Burgesses were: Lawrence Washington, John Colville, Richard Osborne, and Hugh West.

Many quaint records of this period have this introduction, "On this day came Hugh West, councilor for His Majesty, King George, the Second" or "Councilor for Our Lord, the King."

Action was taken in London in 1752 to allow the removal of the court to Alexandria, tradition says on account of Indian hostilities.

On April 8, 1755, Sir Peter Halket's regiment of Braddock's army encamped in Alexandria began its march to the west. The line of march as specified in the old Order Book called for the first day's march to "Ye Old Court House." Of the regiment under Sir Peter Halket who spent the night of April 8, 1755, at the old court house, two companies of fifty each were Virginia Rangers, recruited from this section, one company of infantry numbering ninety-five were from New York. The others were mostly British Regulars.

The next day's march took this regiment beyond Dranesville.

Under the old court house there was a dungeon prison. The first record on the minute book of the court in 1742 tells us that the building was not yet ready for the prisoners to be brought up from Colchester. Mr. Presly Moreland, a short time before the Civil War filled up a depression in the ground where the old dungeon prison had been, and built the front room of his home over the spot. Some of the old brick are in the foundation and partitions of this house.

This property now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barron, who very generously donated the land on which to erect the tablet which rescues from oblivion a spot of much historic interest to the people of this section of Virginia.

ANNETTE G. BERRY,
 Historian.

Crater Lake Chapter (Medford, Oregon), has a membership of forty-two, five are non-resident members. We gained eight new members last year and lost one by death and one by transfer.

We have eight subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, one copy of which is placed in the Public Library.

We have held ten regular meetings, all of

which have been at the homes of members with the exception of Flag Day, June 14th, which was celebrated with a picnic at Ashland Park.

Our meetings are held on the third Saturday of the month with an average attendance of twenty-five. We have year-books printed each year which contain the programs for the year, names of members, officers, and committees. At our October meeting, we had as our guest

Perhaps the most enjoyable function of the year was the Washington luncheon, held at the home of Mrs. C. W. McDonald on February 22nd, the members coming in Colonial costume. Mrs. J. H. Anderson, ex-Regent, gave an address of special interest on the early life of Washington. On Armistice Day the Crater Lake Chapter furnished a decorated float for the parade. This float represented the Colonial



CRATER LAKE CHAPTER'S WASHINGTON TEA, MEDFORD, OREGON

of honor Miss Anne M. Lang, the State Regent, who gave an inspiring talk on our duty as Daughters of the American Revolution. Our general topic for the year is: "The Expansion of the United States," and we have had some splendid papers on this subject following the outline in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Aside from the papers, good music is provided and a five-minute current topic on some subject of international interest is reported at each meeting. The January meeting was given over to an address on International Relations by Mrs. M. J. Norris, the Chapter Vice Regent.

Although not organized for social purposes, the social spirit is good. A covered luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. Perry in November. A Christmas tree was the special feature of the December meeting and baskets of provisions were sent to the deserving needy.

period with George Washington, Betsy Ross, and others in characteristic costume.

We have paid our full quota for manuals for immigrants. We sent two dollars to Ellis Island to help with literature for immigrant women.

We held an essay contest for seventh and eighth grades of the Medford Public Schools on the subject: "What It Means to be a Good Citizen of the United States." Rewards consisted of two books, total value about ten dollars, inscribed as gifts from the Crater Lake Chapter, D. A. R.

On International Day, February 6th, we sent one of our members to talk before the Medford High School assembly on International Relations, and asked the history teacher of the grades to give the history period of that day over to topics of international interest.

We secured a one hundred per cent. vote from our Chapter at general election.

With reference to historic trees, we have been able to locate only two or three in this locality. In 1866, B. V. Beall, an Illinois pioneer of 1862, planted a black walnut tree on his homestead. It grew to be a beautiful tree having a spread of a hundred feet and an estimated height of seventy-five or eighty feet. It is growing approximately in the centre of the Rogue River Valley and has long been a landmark. The pioneers tell of Indian councils that were held under a lone pine tree that is still standing in Eagle Point.

The schools are planning proper observance of Arbor Day and they also have two very flourishing Audubon Societies, the purpose of which is to teach the children the habits of birds and to encourage the protection of birds. One of the members of the Crater Lake Chapter gave a talk before one of these societies on the subject of "Observing the Wild Birds of Oregon."

Two very successful food sales have been given to raise money for carrying on the activities of the Chapter.

The Child Welfare Committee has done some little work in supplying garments for needy children, though the committee finds that this work is already taken care of by other agencies. As the chairman of the committee is the wife of the county physician, she is satisfied that an attempt is being made to look after mentally defective children.

The Better Film Committee has been able only to coöperate with other associations in promoting the movement of better films.

The Chapter has had Rules for the Proper Use of the Flag printed and placed in the schools and business houses.

We have a beautiful silk flag which is displayed at every meeting and the flag salute given each time.

The Chapter has contributed 100 per cent. toward the fund for road signs to be used on National Old Trails.

SARA HAMPTON VAN METER,
Regent.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Mass.,) celebrated this year its twenty-fifth anniversary by a re-union of members old and new. There were four of the fourteen living charter members present, and the reminiscences of by-gone days created a feeling of deeper reverence in our work on the part of the assembled company; and it was with great pleasure we started on the second period of twenty-five years. The afternoon was spent in the Slave Quarters of the colonial mansion of Isaac Royall, in which for many years the Chapter held its meetings. This old home has been the scene of many Revolutionary gather-

ings during the British occupancy of Boston, and afterwards, and its story is well known by the Daughters.

The associations which cling around the Royall House, with stories of the life and struggles of the early years of our State has been an inspiration to one of our members, Mrs. Hannah A. Dearborn, who has woven them into a charming little Hallowe'en Playlet. The old-time witches and the ghosts of the old Royall House were at our November meeting in suitable array, and their tales introduced the story of Isaac Royall's love; bringing it again into the old home; to the light of the huge fireplace and the life of the Slave Quarters.

During the year the Chapter presented a silk flag to the Fulton Heights School for the assembly hall. This building is erected on Fulton Street, near the home of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton during the later years of her life, and in appreciation of that fact and the naming of the school, we took pleasure in presenting the flag. The day was a memorable one; and the acceptance of the flag was a truly patriotic occasion. Singing, recitations and other demonstrations of the children, many of whom are of foreign parentage, proved that they have a keen knowledge of the privileges given them by our County. Later, learning of their efforts to purchase a piano, the Chapter held a sale for their benefit, and we were able to make a very substantial gift. The Chapter feels that it has forwarded in at least, these two instances, a "mite" towards Americanization and the love for our "Star Spangled Banner."

In April, as is our custom, the Chapter decorated with the thirteen-star flag, the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers lying in our cemeteries. This year in addition, we held appropriate services at the grave of New Hampshire men who died from wounds received at Bunker Hill. This grave is marked by a New Hampshire granite boulder placed by the Chapter many years ago. Also, we held exercises at the graves of other Revolutionary soldiers, and at that of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, who lies under her own door-stone which had been placed by the Chapter as a marker. These services were held prior to our joining other Medford societies and the City Officials in the annual celebration for April 19th, when Boston and the surrounding towns and cities unite with Lexington and Concord in living again the "Ride of Paul Revere" as written by our poet Longfellow.

The Chapter has been in close touch with several sister chapters in various parts of the United States. Among our guests has been the Regent of the Uvedale Chapter of Hutchinson, Kansas, and we were pleased to learn that she

is a direct descendant of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton. We here extend a cordial welcome to any and all Daughters, and trust that our invitation will be accepted many times.

Our Regent, Mrs. Katherine A. G. Bartlett, is giving us renewed energy and strength in our work, and we are looking forward to another worth-while Quarter-century.

(Miss) MARIA W. WAIT,
Historian.

remained and bequeathed to us the present "atmosphere" which is unusual in small towns of the middle west.

Our Chapter has grown from the twelve charter members to fifty-four members. We support all National and State work 100 per cent. Three years we have presented medals and one year three medals in the county to High School girls writing the best essay on Historical subjects. The presentation taking



NEW HARMONY CHAPTER, LABYRINTH TABLET, APRIL 5, 1923

New Harmony Chapter (New Harmony, Ind.) was organized in 1914, New Harmony's Centennial year with Miss Mary Emily Fauntleroy as Organizing Regent. Our town is small, with a population of only eleven hundred people but we have an unusual history and a library of twenty-five thousand volumes.

A company of German Communists called the Harmony Society came to Indiana in 1814, under the leadership of George Rapp and built the town of Harmonie, on the Wabash River fifty miles above the mouth. In 1825, they sold the town and surrounding acres to Robert Owen of New Lanark, Scotland. Mr. Owen renamed the town New Harmony and established a community according to ideas he had long cherished. The Owen Community only lived two years, but many of the scientists and educators who came to join the community

place on Washington's Birthday in connection with a program from the schools.

Our meetings are held on the last Monday in the month every month in the year. The summer months are very warm in Southern Indiana, but many Daughters who live away return for summer visits and a number are at home from college and teaching, and we find an abundance of work to keep the interest stirring.

Last spring we undertook the care of the Rappite Cemetery, long accustomed to but one or two mowings a year. With the permission of Mr. and Mrs. John Duss, the last trustees of the Harmony Society now living in Economy, Pa., and New Smyrna, Fla., a driveway was constructed under our Chapter direction and formally opened to the public with a ceremony on May 7th, just after our Regent, Miss

Caroline Creese Pelham had returned from Congress. The Rappite Cemetery is a walled inclosure near the centre of the town just west of the Old Fauntleroy Home which the Federated Clubs of Indiana are buying as a shrine for clubwomen. It was in the parlor of this home that the first Womans' Club, according to modern ideas of womans' clubs, the "Minerva" was organized in 1859 by Miss Constance Owen Fauntleroy.

In June, the regular Chapter meeting was held in the neighboring town of Poseyville with Mrs. Lelia Beach Waters as hostess. "The Meaning of Our Flag" was the appropriate June subject for the program. July Fourth, a large Flag Code was presented to the Boy Scouts of Evansville, encamped at Camp Ribeyre near here. Our Regent made the presentation and Mr. Cavins Baughman, Scout Master, accepted the gift for the Boy Scouts. A midsummer musical was given in July for the benefit of the cemetery fund, the program numbers were by talented members of the Chapter who were making summer visits at home.

September was a month of weddings when last years' secretary and this years' secretary were brides. In October, we sent Miss Fauntleroy to the State Conference at La Fayette and she returned with a most inspiring report.

February 22nd the Chapter sponsored a Travel Talk on Europe and Oberammergau by Miss Rachel Harlem of Mt. Vernon, held in the Reading Room of the library. On Easter Monday we gave a tea in Community Hall which was attended by a number of out-of-town Daughters and their guests as well as many residents.

The crowning event of the year and of the two years of Miss Pelham's regency was the unveiling on April 5th of a bronze tablet marking the location of the Rappite Labyrinth. Our Chaplain, Miss Louisa Hiatt gave the opening prayer, Miss Fauntleroy told the story of this pleasure garden of long ago, the Regent presented the tablet to the city to which Mayor Henry Brown responded most happily and little Ruth Gentry Johnson, the first daughter born in the Chapter, lifted the flag which revealed the tablet. High School pupils and teachers led in singing "America."

(MRS.) JULIA E. DRANSFIELD,
Historian.

Oneonta Park Chapter (South Pasadena, Calif.). On October 2, 1922, the Chapter met at the Adobe Flores Tea House for luncheon; after luncheon adjourning to the new Club House of the American Legion in South Pasadena,

General Foch laid the cornerstone for this club house.

The members of the Chapter and their guests inspected the club house, and at sunset Mrs. Shenck, the Regent presented a beautiful flag,



FLAG AND FLAG POLE PRESENTED BY THE ONEONTA PARK CHAPTER OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

the gift of the Chapter, and a standard, the gift of Mrs. Charles Boothe, Honorable Regent. Mr. Don. Messer, Commander of South Pasadena Post No. 140, American Legion, accepted the gift.

In closing we read Franklin K. Lane's Eulogy of the Flag.

ALMA S. URMSTON,
Historian.

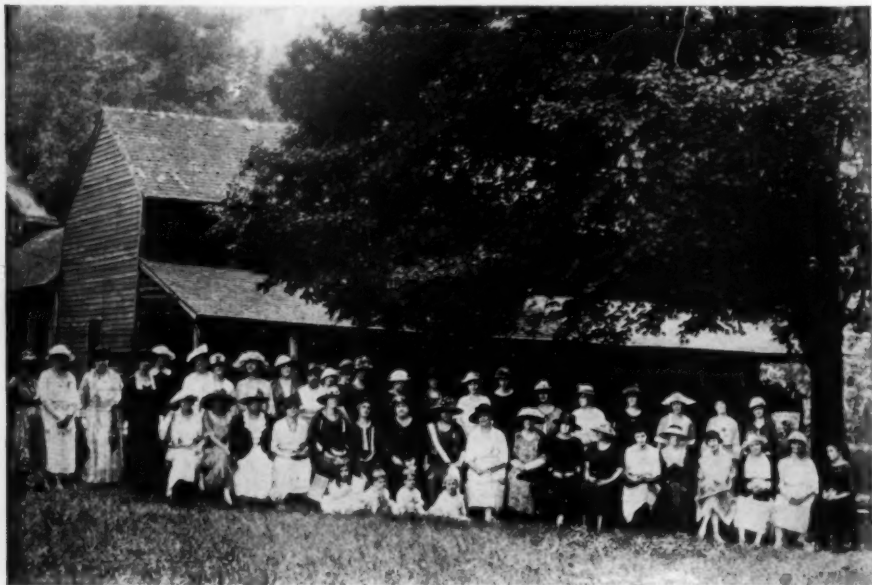
William Marsh Chapter (La Fayette, Ga.). The ceremony, by the William Marsh Chapter, attending the placing of the John Ross Marker on the lawn of the old Ross Homestead, at Rossville, Georgia, Wednesday morning, July 12, 1922, brought together a representative audience from Chattanooga, Atlanta, Dalton, Georgia, Chickamauga, Georgia and La Fayette, Georgia.

A short program was given under the direc-

tion of Miss Sarah Marsh Hackney, ex-Regent, William Marsh Chapter. "America" was sung, the invocation by Rev. I. S. Leonard, of La Fayette. Mrs. Paul Trammell, Second State Vice Regent of Georgia, was then introduced by Mrs. J. E. Patton, of La Fayette, Georgia, Regent of the William Marsh Chapter. Mrs. Trammell made a most interesting address on "The Cherokee."

Chatanooga was represented by Mrs. J. B. Frazier, Regent of Chickamauga Chapter, Mrs.

ground of flowers and bunting, was unveiled by little Misses Betty Fortune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fortune, Clara Warthen Enloe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Enloe, Frank Kirby, Jr., and William Steele Kirby, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kirby, all of La Fayette. As these small patriots marched across the lawn, dainty in all white costumes, each carrying a National flag, the audience stood, a burst of applause following the lift-



HOME OF JOHN ROSS, GREAT CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES, WHERE MARKER WAS UNVEILED, JULY 12, 1922, BY THE WILLIAM MARSH CHAPTER, D. A. R., WHO ARE ALSO SHOWN ABOVE WITH THEIR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS UPON THE OCCASION OF UNVEILING AT ROSSVILLE, GA.

Rosalind Erwing, Regent, Judge David Campbell Chapter, Mrs. Mary Brabson Littleton, Nancy Ward Chapter, and Mrs. Rosa Lane Brown, of John Ross Chapter, which had only recently been organized. These distinguished guests were introduced by Miss Sarah Marsh Hackney. Mrs. Brown read an interesting letter from John Trotwood Moore, and gave one of her own poems, very appropriate, and very highly appreciated.

Mrs. Charles Hyde, of Chattanooga, was introduced by Miss Hackney. Mrs. Hyde, ex-State Historian of the D. A. R. of Tennessee, gave an impressive talk on John Ross.

Perhaps the most thrilling part of the program then followed. The Marker draped with a large National, and a large Georgia flag, amidst numerous smaller flags, with a back-

ing of the veil of flags, which covered the inscription:

"Home of John Ross, Great Chief of Cherokees, born October 3, 1790, died August 1, 1866. Marked by William Marsh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, July 12, 1922."

Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General from Georgia, was introduced by Mrs. Patton, and in her delightful manner, made an interesting address. She referred to the great rank of the D. A. R., and its place in the nation.

"America the Beautiful" was then rendered by Mr. J. E. Patton, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mrs. R. M. Wyley and Miss Emmie Lumpkin, all of La Fayette. The closing prayer was led by Rev. J. W. Brinsfield of La Fayette.

Other States represented included Florida, Texas and Mississippi. Mrs. John Cantrell, State Regent, Mississippi D. A. R., and Mrs. R. N. Summerville, Vice Regent from Mississippi were present.

At the completion of the program, the guests were shown through the Old Ross Home, one of its features of interest being a very small, dark room almost airtight, where a number of prisoners, it is alleged, were held during the Indian hostilities. This room is situated on the second floor, has no window, and even the door is now sealed or covered with sealing, and you peer into its gloomy interior only through an occasional crack.

Members of the William Marsh Chapter with their guests including Mrs. Addie Hackney Myers of Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Ruby Lumpkin Clark, of Forsyth, Georgia, drove through Chickamauga Park, to the "Iron Kettle Tea Room," where a delicious luncheon had been arranged. The picturesque setting of this place, over-hanging Chickamauga River, historic Old Lookout, towering westward, Mission Ridge to the northeast, while lying between is Chickamauga Battlefield, now a Park smiling placidly and peaceably, emblematic of the peace and consequent happiness now prevailing in all sections of our great Nation, fitting surroundings for the ending of the day's program. **Mrs. WILLIAM A. ENLOE,**

Press Reporter.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Ia.) was organized January 19, 1898 by thirteen patriotic women at the home of Doctor and Mrs. Brene with Mrs. Ella Lyons Hill as Regent. The Chapter has grown to the number of 107, seventeen lost by death leaves us 90 efficient workers. We are doing an excellent work under the leadership of Miss Zada Cooper, Regent, Ph.D. State University of Iowa. Our meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at the homes of the members with assisting hostesses. Lunch or dinner is served at each meeting.

We have sufficient talent in our Chapter to render excellent programs. In 1921 and 1922, papers were read by members of the Chapter on prominent people of the Revolution. Our 1922 and 1923 papers gave information concerning home life and the world at large.

The October meeting was at the home of Mrs. Hoopes. Mrs. Williams read, a paper on, "Washington, the Man," giving many interesting events of this great man's life. At the November meeting at Mrs. Morrison's, Mrs. Hoffman gave an interesting talk on "French Friends of the Revolution." The December meeting at Mrs. Lee's, Mrs. Weber gave Jefferson—Exponent of Democracy. The January

meeting was at the home of Mrs. Chas. Dutcher, Mrs. Van Epps read a paper on "Robert Morris, Financier" portraying that great man's ability as financier. The February meeting at Mrs. Shraders; election of Delegates to State and Continental Congress February 22nd, Guest Day at University Club. A dinner, March 11th, at the home of Mrs. Crain. Mrs. Hoopes gave a lengthy paper on Women of the Revolution. This was one of the most interesting papers given. April, Report of Delegates to State Conference. May, annual meeting. Report of officers. Election of officers. June 10th, at the home of Mrs. Van Epps, Miss Irish gave an unusual report of the Continental Congress. Our 4th of July picnic was at the home and grounds of Doctor and Mrs. Boiler. Attorney Henry Walker gave an excellent address, emphasizing the fact that we do not realize the seriousness of the condition of the country. Our 1922 and 1923 programs are of unusual importance. The September meeting was at Miss Coopers' home, the Regent, Mrs. Chesley gave an interesting paper on the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The October meeting at the home of Mrs. Remley, Miss Cooper gave a paper on the Races. Miss Cooper gave instructive data relating to the study of the races in the United States. At the November meeting, Mrs. McEwen entertained the Chapter. Mrs. Biggs gave an excellent talk on Colonial Architecture, tracing it along interesting lines with illustrations. December 9th, the meeting was at the home of Mrs. Van Epps, our State Historian. A musical program, a cantata, was given in connection with the regular program. Colonial Bells an able talk by Mrs. Sara Hoffman was given using the phonograph illustrating her talk. Mrs. Hoffman gave a history of bell making and what it stands for up to the present time. The January meeting of 1923, was at the home of Professor and Mrs. Trowbridge. Mr. Davis gave a splendid talk on Colonial Furnishings with maps and cuts illustrating the same. February 22nd, Guest Day at the Pagoda Tea Shop a large number of members and visitors attended the dinner. Mr. Vander Zee, Professor of Political Science, S. U. I., gave a very interesting talk on Iowa's Ancestors. Our first settlers were the Indians. The first settlers from Europe, the Germans, then Scandinavians—following the British which includes English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. Having these ancestors—hence the resourcefulness, thrift and intelligence of the people of Iowa.

At the March meeting at Mrs. Johnstone's, Miss Miriam Chase read a paper on Colonial Dress, illustrating with views and cuts.

The State Conference at Cedar Rapids March 21st, 22nd, 23rd, called a large number of Iowa City people to that place. Our State Historian, Mrs. Van Epps, was chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Our Iowa City Chapter has cared for two French orphans, donated monies for assisting French homes, World War work, Red Cross work, and our Chapter sent money and clothing to Tennessee and also to Piney Woods, Miss. We are also educating several foreigners. Revolutionary relics donated were; knee buckles, steel knife, meat chopper.

John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, made Iowa City and Springdale his headquarters during his campaign to aid the negroes.

Our State University has given aid to our Chapter in many ways.

There are 320 soldiers of the Civil War buried in our Iowa City Cemetery.

I wish to make known why I am a D.A.R. It is that, Asa Stiles, a patriotic boy 14 years old, joined the Revolutionary army and served to the end of the war making it possible for me to become a member of this wonderful organization. I do think we have a great work to do the coming years and I sincerely hope that every D.A.R. will read the message from the President General, Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, in the March number of the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*.

Chapter Officers: Regent, Miss Zada M. Cooper; Vice Regent, Mrs. Helen A. Shrader; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hazel H. McEwen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ethel R. Kittridge; Treasurer, Miss Mabel C. Williams; Registrar, Mrs. Clara C. Weber; Historian, Mrs. Lizzie C. Sunier; Chaplain, Mrs. Eulalie R. Chase; Auditor, Mrs. Athelia Chesley; Custodian, Mrs. Adda B. Robinson; Directors, Mrs. Marion C. Crain, Mrs. Hortense W. Kelley; Mrs. Florence F. Fleming.
(Mrs. S. A.)

LIZZIE STILES CHANDLER SUMNER,
Historian.

Rock River Chapter (Sterling, Ill.), has had two successful years under the leadership of Mrs. George Wilcox as Regent, which will always stand out as a pleasant epoch in our history. Our membership has increased until we now number sixty-nine, and one of the things we feel that we are justly proud of is the fact that we have met in full, all quotas assessed by the National and State organizations, not only during the past two years, but ever since we were organized.

We hold one regular meeting each month from September to May inclusive, the busi-

ness hour being usually followed by a short program after which light refreshments are served and a few minutes devoted to social intercourse. Our Anniversary Day in December is always a gala occasion and in December, 1921, our Regent invited us to a most delightful one o'clock luncheon at her home. In 1922, she again entertained us with an old-fashioned tea.

We spent a day last June picnicing with the Morrison Chapter, at which time we carried flowers to the grave of Ann Rush, one of the pioneer women of Whiteside County, and in September, 1922, we were invited to attend a meeting of the Dixon Chapter. Those of us who accepted this invitation have very pleasant memories of the afternoon.

We are very greatly pleased and also proud of the fact that our organizer and first Regent Mrs. Frank Bowman, was reelected State Corresponding Secretary at the State Meeting in April. We have been represented both in 1922 and 1923 by delegates to the Continental Congress who have brought back wonderful word pictures of the Convention, making us feel that we are indeed a part of a great institution.

Aside from the assessed quotas we have given during the two year period covered by this report, prizes amounting to \$10 to the Sterling High School for historical essays, \$10 to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$10 to the American International College, \$10 to Park College, \$10 to Berry School, \$12 to the Near East Relief Fund, \$12.50 to the local Red Cross for cot and blankets for the use of transient ex-soldiers, \$2 for Real Daughters and Grand Daughters, \$1 for Flag Leaflets, \$25 to the Sterling Day Nursery.

A pleasant incident of the annual election meeting, May 12th, was the presentation to the Chapter of a beautiful flag staff, which was a gift from our retiring Regent.

We are now raising a scholarship fund, about two-thirds of which has already been pledged, for the Berry School in memory of our beloved member, Mrs. Sophie Chester Kilgour who died in April, 1923.

We hope this rather intimate report of our activities may be as much of an incentive to other chapters as their reports have been to us and that the coming year may be bigger and better in every way for all of us.

MARIE BUTLER COE,
Retiring Historian.

Fond du Lac Chapter (Fond du Lac, Wis.), was organized in 1900 with eight charter members. At the present time, 1923, the membership totals sixty, fifty of these are active members. This group has always shown a deep and unusual interest in the history of our

country and particularly in the work of the D.A.R.

In going over the work of the last two years, a few of the programs have proved so interesting to the local organization that the committee thought that other chapters might find them helpful and suggestive. First, in December, 1921, a little Colonial play "Betty's Ancestors," was given by the Chapter, the thirteen characters were represented by members. In February, 1922, an instructive address was given by Mrs. Abby Beecher Roberts of Marquette, Michigan, who told of her trip with the American Legion to the battlefields of France.

Another speaker of 1922, was the Reverend Lee, who spoke on the Martha Berry School of Georgia. He was ably fitted to give this talk as he was a teacher in this institution for nine years. The Chapter has always contributed to the support of this school, one year giving a scholarship of \$50.

In March, 1922, the program consisted of a paper suggested by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE called "Girls of America, 1720-1920." Six women appeared in costume representing the following periods of history: Colonial, Revolutionary, Empire, Civil War, Girls of today.

The first program in the fall of 1922 was "Living portraits of famous characters in American history." The following historical personages were represented: Priscilla, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Washington, Martha, Washington, Lydia Darrah, Betsy Ross, Elizabeth Zane, Molly Pitcher, Anne Hutchinson, Sacajewea, Dolly Madison, Mary Todd Lincoln, Barbara Frietchie, Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Young woman of the Civil War period, Red Cross Worker, Salvation Army Lassie and Columbia. Priscilla was represented by a lineal descendant of Priscilla Alden. This was the only program given to raise funds for the work for the year.

"Nations that have made America," with an emphasis on our present day problem of immigration, proved to be one of the most interesting topics of discussion.

In January, 1923, Mrs. Thos. W. Spence of Milwaukee gave a discussion of the Wisconsin room in Memorial Continental Hall, particularly describing the possible furnishing of the same. The Chapter contributed \$75 toward this enterprise.

On February 22nd, Washington's Birthday, a patriotic luncheon was given, two members dressed in the costume of George and Martha Washington received the guests and sat at the head of the table. Percy MacKaye's drama "Washington the man who made us" was read and appropriate music was rendered.

At the last meeting, March, a paper on the "Origin of Southern Melodies" was read and illustrated.

The Chapter has continuously aided the work for foreign women at Ellis Island and are planning to distribute the "Manual for Immigrants" to foreigners in this locality in connection with the Vocational School and the American Legion in our city.

(Mrs. Wm.) JENNIE MCKINNEY,
Regent.

Mt. Garfield Chapter (Grand Junction, Colo.) At our opening meeting last fall our State Regent was with us and gave a delightful address. We responded to roll call by giving our Revolutionary ancestor or our native State. We have seventy-one members.

In September, 1922, our Chapter decided to initiate a movement toward erecting a memorial to the World War soldiers on our new Court House Grounds. To that end, a committee was appointed and preliminary plans carried out.

The compilation of the names of all the service men in the Country was a very heavy work. Between 700 and 800 names have been verified. We expect to use all the names on the memorial. We also intend publishing in some form, and will present a copy to Mesa County and one to the State Historical Society. The committee has been enlarged so as to embrace the patriotic societies of the County and the public schools. The memorial is to be a County memorial, although initiated and sponsored by the D.A.R. This will be our principal work for several years. We hope to raise the money by voluntary subscriptions. Our first pledge was from the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Our Americanization Committee is coöperating with the South Side Community House in many ways.

The Patriotic Education Committee has offered six prizes of five dollars each in the city schools, these being for the best grades in United States history.

Historic spots are not to be found in every corner in Colorado, but we have a very persevering committee on preservation of such places, and we are to have a tablet placed in our beautiful new theatre, the Avalon, which is built on the site of one of the first—if not the first—adobe building in Grand Junction. A marker will be placed at Mesa, Colorado, near the spot of the Meeker massacre.

We are contributing to a fund for the support of two young Serbian girls at Monastir, Serbia. These girls are being educated as a tribute to the late Lieutenant Harold Aupperle, he having befriended them in that far away land. The Philanthropic Committee sent a

victrola and records to Fort Lyons, Colorado. Also jellies and other good things.

On November 3rd the Chapter kept open house in honor of the pioneers of the County. Old-time singing, reminiscences, and County history comprised the program.

In December, we celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party with a fine program, concluding with a little play, "The Boston Tea

Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake City, Utah), on January 19, 1923, had the pleasure of presenting to the City of Spanish Fork, Utah, a marker, commemorating the visit of the Spanish Priest-explorer, Father Escalante. A huge and beautiful boulder, brought from a nearby canyon, had been furnished by the city, and the Daughters of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, coöperating with the City Council of Spanish



MARKER ERECTED BY LIBERTY CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Party." Our International Day program in April was most excellent. The Woman's Club joined the D.A.R. Some of the Italian women of the community took part and Mrs. Hayashi, a Japanese, played a solo on a Japanese musical instrument. There were patriotic songs and a flag drill.

Flag Day will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. Other meetings were social and regular business meetings. We give a subscription every year to the Reading Room.

Our Chapter had the pleasure of sending the name of Mrs. Emma Wadsworth to the State Historical Society, as one who had done much for the good of our community.

(Mrs. C. E.) EMILY C. ROSS,
Historian.

Fork, with appropriate ceremony, dedicated the monument. About thirty members of Spirit of Liberty Chapter and also the State Regent, Mrs. John Edward Carver, and the Regent of Golden Spike Chapter, Mrs. J. E. Hobbs, of Ogden, were in attendance. Just at noon on this clear wintry day in January, more than eleven hundred school children and a large number of citizens assembled at the intersection of Center and Main Streets to witness the unveiling.

The program, in charge of J. A. Brockbank, of Spanish Fork High School, was patriotic in character, the children's voices, as they were joined in singing "America," threw an atmosphere of love for country about all of the spectators as they realized the potency of

these oncoming citizens. After instrumental music, Miss Ellen Jameson sang, "Out Where the West Begins" and "Utah, We Love Thee." Mrs. A. J. Hosmer, Chairman of the Monument Committee, made the presentation of the bronze tablet to the Chapter. Mrs. M. K. Parsons, Regent of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, then presented the marker to the city. Mayor Hanson accepted it in sincere appreciation on behalf of Spanish Fork. After the ceremony, the Daughters were entertained at luncheon as guests of the City Council. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

ESCALANTE

A Spanish Priest, the first white man to look
upon this valley, camped with his com-
rades beside the Spanish Fork
September 23, 1776.

Placed to perpetuate the memory of that event
by the

Spirit of Liberty Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
and the
Citizens of Spanish Fork
1923

Though the pathfinders die; the paths
remain open.

CARROL E. HOLMAN,
State Historian.

Fort Dearborn Chapter (Evanston, Ill.) would like to share with the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the report of an unusual meeting held by the Chapter on the eighth day of December, 1922.

First of all the meeting which was a regular meeting of the Chapter was held in an unusual place, the centre where the Chapter's Patriotic Education and Americanization work is done. The Superintendent of the public school in which the classes are held thanked the Chapter for bringing real Americans into their district. The Commissioner of Naturalization in Washington, having seen an announcement of the meeting, wrote to the Chapter's chairman of

Patriotic Education complimenting the Chapter on holding a meeting in the foreign neighborhood.

The Program was a mixture of real American and foreign. The meeting opened with "Patriotic Assembly" By Washington School pupils, conducted just as it is every Friday under the direction of teachers in the school who are members of Fort Dearborn Chapter, assisted by the other teachers. "Patriotic Assembly" is a gathering of the children representing twenty-one nationalities, in the hall of the school, to salute the Flag, to sing patriotic songs and to listen to a two minute talk on some patriotic subject by one of the pupils. "Patriotic Assembly" lasts about ten minutes. The Daughters were invited to participate in "Patriotic Assembly" by giving the Daughters' Salute to the Flag immediately following the pupils' salute to the Flag.

The leader of an Armenian trio compared Armenian and American music and his trio demonstrated his points on Armenian instruments, a queer pottery drum, Armenian mandolin and violin. One of the trio danced an Armenian dance to the accompaniment of Armenian music. This number was followed by two Swedish folk dances by three very new citizens in costumes that they had worn in Sweden.

Mr. David G. Robertson, a member of the School Board, who is a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers and husband of one of Fort Dearborn Chapter members, gave us a lecture on "Some Influences of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the Democracy of Today." Mr. Robertson's inspiring talk furnished a real American climax to the afternoon.

Swedish cakes and coffee were served at the close of the program while the Chapter members chatted with the specially invited guests, the members of the Mother's classes in English.

This meeting was arranged by the Chapter's Patriotic Education Committee of which Miss Emma Gertrude White is chairman.

(Mrs. W. S.) GRACE B. WILLIAMS,
Regent.

MRS. DRAPER NOT ONLY SURVIVING MEMBER OF FOSTER ADMINISTRATION

The statement on page 329 of the June DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE that: "Mrs. Amos G. Draper, who was Treasurer General in Mrs. Foster's administration, and is the only surviving member of her Board," although copied from the official minutes as approved by the 32nd Continental

Congress, is misleading. Mrs. Draper is the only National Officer in Mrs. Foster's administration who was, also, a member of the 32nd Continental Congress and she alluded to the fact in her speech during the Memorial Services on April 17, 1923.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10499a. RANDOLPH.—The parents of Mary Randolph who m John Railey were Isham Randolph of Dungeness (1684-1742) & w Jane Rogers whom he m in London, 1718. He was s of the immigrant Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island. Two Raileys m Mayo sisters, daus of Wm. Mayo & a Pleasants, grandson of John Railey m a cousin, dau of Wm. Mayo, Jr. Should be glad to corres with any one of Railey desc.—*Rev. B. L. Ansell, D. D., Mahan School, Yangchow, China.*

10532. JUDD.—Elnathan Judd b Aug. 17, 1724 d Jan. 4, 1777, at Watertown, Conn. was 6th ch of Capt. Wm. Judd who d Jan. 29, 1772, aged 82. Ref. Dr. Henry Skilton & His Desc., p. 37. Judd Record No. 389.—Mrs. Chas. H. Skilton, Watertown, Conn.

10549. BOYER.—Henry Boyer is bur in Christ Churchyard, Alex., Va. Inscription on tombstone reads "In memory of Henry Boyer who departed this life March 7, 1799, aged 43 years & 4 days."—*Mrs. M. G. Powell, 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.*

10550.—This indenture made June 16, 1810 bet David Miller of Montg. Twp., Franklin Co., Penna. & Susanna his w of the one part & John Angle of same place of other part: whereas a certain Wm. Mullicain obtained a warrant of 100 a land in Antrim Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa. (now Montg. Twp., Franklin Co.,) which warrant was sold by Wm. Mullicain to Elizabeth Tewier (?) & Wm. McWhirter marrying the said Eliz. Tewier, the said Wm. McWhirter & Eliz. his said w sold the same to Aaron McWhirter, & the

said Aaron McWhirter sold the same to Moses McWhirter & said Moses McWhirter did sell the same to Wm. Scott (father of Wm. Scott who sells to David Miller) by conveyance dated Aug. 1, 1774. From an old deed in the possession of V. S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.

10560. HOXIE.—Stephen Hoxie, s of John, was b Nov. 28, 1713, m Feb. 27, 1735, Elizabeth Kenyon & d Oct. 24, 1793, in Richmond, R. I. Their eldest ch b in Westerly, the next 6 in Charlestown & the others in Richmond, are Barnabas, b Sept. 1, 1735; Stephen, b Mch. 8, 1738; Eliz., b May 13, 1740; Edward, b Nov. 9, 1742; Hannah, b Nov. 7, 1744; Samuel, b June 13, 1747; Ruth, b Nov. 4, 1749; John, b May 28, 1752; Edward, (2) b Nov. 11, 1754; Mary, b Mch. 23, 1757; Gideon, b Sept. 9, 1759; Presbary, b Jan. 14, 1762. Stephen Hoxie was bur in the Friends' burying ground in Richmond, R. I. His w Eliz. d Oct. 25, 1778, aged 59. "Representative Men & Old Families of R. I. vol. 2, p. 848."—*Mrs. F. H. Parcells, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

10566. VAN VLIET.—The immigrant Adrian Garretson Van Vliet & w Agatha Jans Sproyt with 5 ch arrived in 1662, set at Kingston, N. Y. Child Garret b 1649, m Pieterella Swart; Jan b 1650, m Judith Hossey; Dirck, b 1651, m Anna Andriessen Barents; Geertroyd, b 1654, m Gysbert Crom; Machteld, b 1656, m Jan Jansen Stoll. Dirck (not Jansen) b abt 1651, m Anna Andriessen & their ch were Avie, b June 10, 1686, at Kingston, m Feb. 11, 1711, Grietje, b Oct. 21, 1867, dau of Cornelius Masten & Eliz. Aertse Van Wagenen. They had Marytje & Dirck, twins, b Nov. 26, 1721.

Ref:—N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec. vol, 20, p. 172-3-4. Write to Miss Mary L. Kase, Lodi, N. Y. secretary of the Van Vleet Reunion.—*Mrs. M. V. Neale*, 228 S. Harrison St., Kansas City, Kansas.

10604. ADAMS-COPLAND.—Anna, dau of Zephaniah & Jean McPherson Turner, b Dec. 25, 1754, m July 13, 1769, George Adams. They were all of Fauquier Co., Va., moved to Ohio, 1808. Their dau Evalina Adams, b June 18, 1793, m Chas. R. Copland, who also came from Va. to Muskingum Co., O., where his father had a large tract of land, usually spoken of as the military section. You prob could get more information of these families by writing to Mr. Henry Copland, Dresden, Ohio.—*Mrs. J. A. Huggins*, 102 Latta Ave., Columbus, O.

10687. BURWELL.—Elizabeth Burwell dau of Benedict Burwell of Conn. & Eliz. Bryant of Great Barrington, Mass., m Amos Coe in Southbury, Conn. He d Nov. 14, 1805, aged 42, his w Eliz. d Sept. 5, 1814 aged 48, both bur in Norway Cemetery. Amos Coe came to Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y. bef 1790. Their ch Cyrus & Ira were b in Southbury, Conn. & Clarissa, Arnold, Harry, & Maria were b in Norway. Cyrus Coe m 1808, Clarissa Coe m John Ford, the first white child b in the town of Salisbury, N. Y. Ref:—"Norway Tidings" Coe Family in Feb. 1889, & Burwell Family in May, 1889.—*Mrs. O. H. H. Lash*, 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

10861. CHILDRESS.—Write to Rev. B. L. Ancell, D. D., Mahan School. Yangchow, China. Has important Childress data.

11561. PENNIMAN.—James Penniman, of Boston & Braintree, Mass., m Lydia Eliot. Their 5th ch Sarah, m Increase, s of Wm. & Margaret Beech Robinson. See p. 38-47, 1902 edition, "The Robinsons & Their Kinfolk" for an account of the Penniman Family by Rev. G. W. Penniman.—*Mrs. Sarah B. Regan*, 7 Farrington Ave., Philipse Manor, N. Tarrytown, N. Y.

QUERIES

11594. MANSFIELD.—Wanted gen of Prudence Mansfield b S. Car. 1776, m Daniel O'Neal & lived in Baltimore were their ch were b.—C. C. G.

11595. DICKINSON.—Wanted parentage & correct birth rec of James Risley Dickinson: b abt 1798, Rutland Co., N. Y. m at Poultney Vt., Feb. 5, 1823, d at Ausable Forks, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1861. His w Harriet Brewster b Middletown, Vt. Feb. 23, 1808 d Port Kent, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1857. Their ch were James Brewster & George.

(a) PARKHURST.—Wanted parentage & rec of b of Mary Parkhurst, who m 1795 Jehell Dayton & lived in N. Granville, Wash. Co.

N. Y. He ser in War of 1812. Their ch were Gaius Robt. & Carrie.

(b) KINGSLEY.—Wanted any inf of Thaddeus Kingsley, living in Hartford, Wash. Co., N. Y. abt 1795. No other rec except of one ch Pleiades b Hartford, N. Y. March 22, 1797, m Apr. 17, 1823 Gaius Dayton.—F. M. M.

11596. WORRALL.—Wanted par of Geo. Worrall b 1780, m Aug. 25, 1800, Mary Hayes & d in Morgan Co., Ohio.—J. N. McG.

11597. FLOWERS.—1742, Geo. Flowers was app. inspector of tobacco for Driver's & Indian Creek (emptying into the Potomac). Was his w Lucy Brent & were their ch Geo. & Nancy who m Henry Shelton of Va.? Into what county was that part of Augusta cut, in which "Naked Creek" a south branch of the North River of the Shenandoah, lies!—W. H. W.

11598. THEALL.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Theall b 1776, Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., m Jane Halsted & is bur in Newburgh. He d Dec. 4, 1821 aged 55.

(a) DEAN.—Wanted parentage of Benjamin Dean of Westchester Co., N. Y., who m Aimer Lewis. He d in Ogle Co., Ill., 1869. Their ch were Sarah M., Mary Ann, m Jeff Davis of Savannah, Ga., cousin of Jefferson Davis; Margaret Donaldson, Elmira, Augusta, Clark, Wm., Geo. Mortimer, Lewis & Gilbert.—G. A. S.

11599. BUTLER.—Wm. Butler, of the Ormond branch of Butlers in Ireland m a Miss Mason, said to be Anne, dau of 2nd Geo. Mason. Anne was m 3 times, the 2nd time to a Fitzhugh. Her sister Mary's 2nd husband was also a Fitzhugh. Wm. & Anne Mason Butler were the parents of all the S. Car. Butlers, having gone there abt 1772, from Prince William Co., Va. Was Wm. Butler Miss Mason's 1st or 3rd husband, & was her name Anne or Mary?—W. O. C.

11600. SHERBURNE-BRONSON.—Wanted gen with dates of ances of Henry Sherburne b Nov. 23, 1799 in Troy, N. Y. d in Terre Haute, Ind., 1873, m Mary Bronson, Dec. 23, 1819. She was b in N. Y. State Aug. 16, 1802. Would like to corres with desc of either name. Am anxious to know if desc are eligible to D.A.R.—E. M. S.

11601. WADLEIGH.—Wanted gen of Sarah Wadleigh who m Oct. 29, 1788, Benj. Cilley & lived in Kingston, Salisbury & Danville, N. H.

(a) BURNHAM.—Wanted gen of Hannah Burnham b 1721, m Feb. 15, 1740 Daniel Hunt. They lived in Sharon & Lebanon, Conn. Did Daniel have Rev rec?—M. F. B.

11602. GRIESTE-GRIESTE-GRIEST.—Is this name of Huguenot origin? Wanted parentage of John Griste b 1729 & bur 1794 in St. Michael's Churchyard at Marblehead. Wanted also Rev rec of Thomas Grieste of Marblehead, Mass.,

bapt. Aug. 24, 1729. Were this John & Thomas related?—C. M. B.

11603. HARRISON-WILLIAMS.—John Vann Williams m Matilda Caroline Harrison. They were cousins & cousins of Wm. Henry Harrison. They came from N. Car. to Shelby Co., Tenn. & thence to Texas. Their dau Arabella m John F. Carr of Va. Wanted par of both with dates of their b & m.

(a) CARR.—Wanted par & dates of b & m of A. B. Carr of Albemarle Co., Va., & Julia A. Brockman of Orange Co., Va., both d at Memphis Tenn. Had issue Jane & John Fendall b 1813.—W. F. R.

11604. PIERCE.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Pierce or Peirce, of N. J. He served in the War of 1812, enlisting from Monmouth Co. Had bros Isaac, Peter, Henry, Joseph & Jonathan.—T. P. S.

11605. DONALDSON-CLUTE.—Wanted parentage of Peter Donaldson b abt 1759 at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. d Pleasant Valley, N. Y. abt 1859. Wanted also maiden n of his w —Clute.

(a) Aaron Dicken b Bath Co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1806 m there, Feb. 24, 1827 Maria Dean b same county, Dec. 28, 1810. Data on both fams desired. It is thought the fams came from Rockbridge Co., Va. Their dau Nancy b Fulton Co., Ill., 1837, m 1856, Henry Donaldson b Allegheny Co., N. Y. 1830.—E. F. G.

11606. MESERVEY.—Wanted parentage of Betsy Meservey b 1799, m in Appleton, Waldo Co., Me. Feb. 24, 1828 Daniel Prescott.—C. P. B.

11607. RUSH.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of Peter Rush b 1754, in Pa., prob Lancaster Co.—C. R.

11608. DRURY.—Wanted dates & places of b & d of Joseph Drury, Rev sol who ser in 2nd Regt, Chas. Co., Md. 1778-9. Married 1776 Sibba Wiggington. Children Isaac, Rebecca, John, Sallie, George, Patsy, Lucy, Nancy, Fanny Betsey & Jimmy. Records show res in Chas. Co., Md. 1775-8 & in St. Mary's Co., in "First Census of U. S., 1790."—C. D.

11609. PARKER.—Wanted ancestry & Revolutionary ser of Amos Parker, who m Lucy Culver, Feb. 18, 1773 at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., lived later in Delaware Co. & d Palmyra, May 8, 1834, aged 88 yrs. 1 mo.

(a) PHOENIX.—Ancestry of Ann Phoenix, b Oct. 22, 1804, m Amos Older Oct. 24, 1829, resided in or nr Perry, N. Y. Had bro William, b 1793, had uncle William Phoenix, d abt 1800, Salem, N. Y. Her mother was possibly Marie King?

(b) WALLIS.—Ancestry and dates of Mary Wallis, d 1808, Middletown, N. Y., m Thomas Older before 1770, who was b 1728, England.

(c) CLARK.—Wanted m date & par of Keziah, w of John Clark of Windsor. He was

b 1720 or 1725, d 1789. She d Feb. 6, 1804, age 75. First ch b 1751. Was she Keziah Skinner, b June 14, 1728, dau of Isaac & Hannah Skinner? She named two sons Isaac & two daus Hannah.

(d) HURLBURT.—Parentage of Rachel Hurlbut, m Nov. 15, 1764 Elijah Wood, of Sharon, Conn. He was b 1737, s of Abel Wood. Their ch Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Sally, Rachel, Abel, Polly, William, Elijah.

(e) BOTSFORD.—Parentage & all dates of David Botsford of Catskill, N. Y., who m before 1792, Sarah Webber, dau of Henry & Elizabeth. He had uncles Abel, Elnathan & Jonathan & a bro Benjamin. Children: John, Abraham, Elizabeth, Henry, Nathan, Ann, Maria, Lucy, David, Abiah. Was his father the David of New Milford, b 1744, m Rebecca Phipenny & had Benjamin, Ann & Nathan?

(f) WEBBER.—Ancestry & dates of Henry Webber who m 1760 Elizabeth Brandow at Catskill.—M. A. O.

11610. BAKER.—Would like to corres with desc of Ensign Thomas Baker of Easthampton, L. I., or with anyone who can put me in touch with the possessor of the Baker Family Bible.—H. J. B.

11611. THOMPSON.—Wanted par of Richard Thompson, the 1st man to fall at Almanace in the battle bet the Regulators & Gov. Tryon, 1771. Wanted any inf of this family.—L. J.

11612. RECTOR.—Wanted names of ch & maiden n of 1st w of Chas. Rector of N. C. or Va. who ser in Jones Co., Capt. Nekemian, Pasquopank Co., N. C. 1775 in the Indian War.—M. C. M.

11613. ASKEY-(ERSKINE)-BAKER.—Wanted ances with dates of Capt. Thos. Askey (Erskine) & his w Eliz. Baker, who were m June 12, 1764. Cumberland Co., Marriages. He d 1807 & she d 1830, both are bur at Jacksonville, Pa. He was Capt. of Co. in 1st Bat. Cumberland Co., Mil., James Dunlap, Colonel. Ref: Pa. Arch. 5th series, vol. 6, p. 9.—M. F. H.

11614. BRENNEMAN.—Wanted ances with dates of Christian Breneman who ser in Rev from Lancaster Co., Pa. His dau Frances m Peter Albert.

(a) COX.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of ances of Eliz. Cox b Aug. 29, 1784, m Aug., 1802 in Pa., Wm. Halliwill.

(b) KENDLE.—Wanted parentage of Octavia Kendle b abt 1804, lived in Va., m abt 1824, Wm. T. Brown. Had sis Sinnett.—I. B.

11615. CUTTING-FARGO.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Jonas Cutting b Aug. 19, 1782 in Shaftsbury, Vt. & of his w Lovina Fargo b Montville, Conn. April 23, 1790.—E. C. W.

11616. ANDREWS.—Wanted ances of Isaac Andrews b 1774, m Martha—b 1776, d 1834. He d 1846 at Stillwater, Malta Twp., Saratoga

Co., N. Y. Their ch were Wm. D. 1801-1859; Harvey J.; Isaac P., 1814-1859; Daniel; Lemuel, 1820-1856; Electa m Silas Ramsdale; Jane Ann m Baker; Olive m Samuel Otis; Eliz. m James Slocum; Elvira m Nathan B. Minor; Anna B. m George Carlton; Salina m Platt Smith.

(a) GRAHAM-CHENEY.—Wanted par of Wm. Graham, b 1756, m 1782 at Deerfield, Mass. Mary Cheney b 1751 d 1838. He ser in Rev enlisting at Petersboro, N. H., later lived at Hadley, N. Y. & d at Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 1824. Wanted also Cheney gen.

(b) BRIGGS.—Wanted ances of Seth Briggs, b 1760, m Hannah Merrick, b 1762 d 1838, dau of Capt. Ebenezer Merrick of Brattleboro, Vt. Seth Briggs d West Dummerston, Vt. 1824. Served in Rev enlisting from Rochester, Mass. They had eleven daus.—E. E. K.

11617. BATES.—Wanted par of John Bates, b June 30, 1768, m 1789, Isabel—& d June 3, 1857, presumably at Marion, O. Wanted also maiden n of Isabel—b Nov. 19, 1766, d Apr. 12, 1838.—J. F. G.

11618. VANDERHOOF-JACKAWAY.—Cornelius Vanderhoof, b Monmouth Co., N. J., May 7, 1752, d Athens Co., O., April 22, 1844, applied for pension from Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1824. He m 2nd Mary Patterson, Apr. 6, 1791. Monmouth Co., N. J. Wanted maiden n with dates of his 1st w also dates of their only ch Maria & her husband Mordecai Jackaway.—H. M. J.

11619. COGHILL-COLEMAN.—William Coghill, m—Coleman, was her mother a Winn? Wanted Coleman-Winn gen.—M. E. P.

11620. HOWARD.—Wanted par of Volney E. Howard, b Norridgewood, Me., 1805, also Rev rec of ances.

(a) WETHERELL.—Wanted parentage of Mary Wetherill, b 1704, d 1790, m 1724 Silas Crispin, b 1702, d 1749, all of Burlington, N. J.—S. H. B.

11621. WELLS.—Wanted date of d, Rev rec & n of w of Hezekiah s of Ichabod Wells, b 1738 possibly in Wethersfield, Conn. His ch were Lemuel, Levi, Joseph, John, Hezekiah, Elijah, Simeon, Eunice.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted date of d & Rev rec of Ephraim Smith, b in South Hadley, Mass., Nov. 17, 1714, m Mary Preston. Children were Ephraim, Eli, Darius, Simeon, Luther, Joanna, Lois.—J. S. K.

11622. CUSHMANN.—Wanted par of Rachel Cushman, who m 1800, in Penna., Daniel Woodmansee.—L. C. J.

11623. EASTON.—Wanted ances of Enos Eaton, b nr Morristown, N. J., April 15, 1774, d in

Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1838, m Feb. 6, 1800, in Chester, N. J. Sarah, dau of Paul & Mary Luce Drake. Sarah Drake was b Oct. 1, 1783, d Apr. 12, 1827, was of Roxbury Twp. when m. Enos Eaton's 1st w had 13 ch, aft her d he m Margaret De Niece Drown who had 4 ch & after his d she m—Randall. Enos was in the War of 1812.—I. M. B.

11624. RISLEY-CONOVER-SMITH. — Richard Risley m Mary—had ch Sarah, Samuel, & Richard, who m Abigail Adams, b July 16, 1658, d Sept. 6, 1670, dau of John Adams & Abigail Smith who were m Aug. 26, 1657. Their s Richard Risley went to Egg Harbor, N. J., prior to 1717 & m Esther Conover & their dau Esther m Feb. 9, 1744 in N. J. John Somers, b Dec. 30, 1723, at Somers Point, N. J. Wanted ances with dates of Abigail Smith & Esther Conover & maiden n of w of Jeremy Adams who went to Conn. with the Hooker Colony.

(a) FOWLER.—Captain Jos. Treat, b Aug. 17, 1622, m Nov. 7, 1705, Mrs. Eliz. Merwin. Their s Stephen, b Oct. 10, 1715, d Nov. 13, 1794, m Miriam, dau of Joseph & Miriam Cornwell Clark. Their dau Miriam, b Oct. 30, 1748, m 3 times, 1st, Abraham Ranney; 2nd, Wm. Fowler, & 3rd, Ashael Johnson. Catharine, dau of 2nd m, m Seba Moulthrop. Wanted proof of m of Miriam Clark & Wm. Fowler.

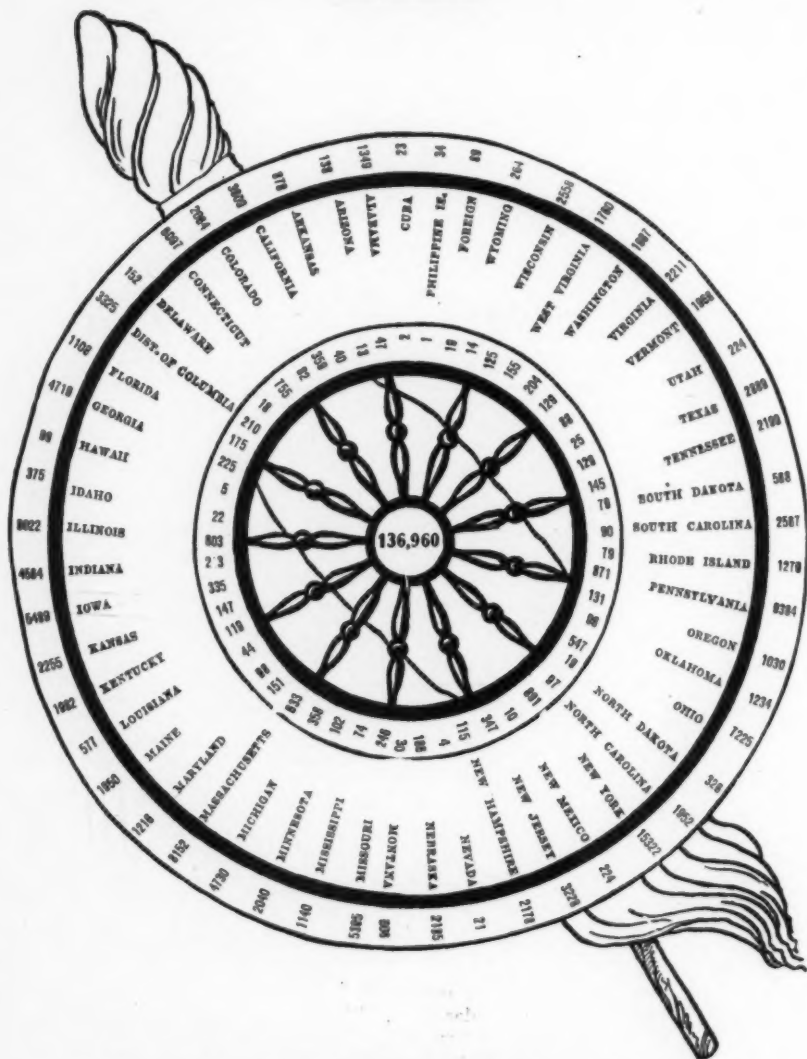
(b) ROBERTS.—John Roberts, Rev sol from Essex Co., N. J., m Eliz.—. Their s John, b May 5, 1767, m 1789 at Somers Point, N. J. Esther Somers, b 1770? Wanted maiden n of Elizabeth & Roberts gen.—H. L. S.

11625. LEWIS.—Wanted par of Justice Joshua Lewis, b 1772 in Va., d 1833, New Orleans, La., m America Lawson, dau of Brigadier General Robert Lawson.—A. L. B.

11626. HOWELL.—Wanted Rev rec with proof of Timothy Howell, b prob in N. J. 1743, moved to Leesburg, Va., 1767 where he bought land from Warner Washington & Bryan Fairfax. His s Dr. Sam. Howell lived all his life in Leesburg.—T. L. H.

11627. HUFF.—Wanted date of b of Michael Huff of Cheshire, Eng., who came to Bucks Co., Pa., 1682 m Joan dau of Francis Russell & d in Newton, Bucks Co., Pa. 1687, also names & dates of their ch. Was Michael Huff of Bristol, Bucks Co. 1723 his s, & was the Michael Huff of Nottingham Twp., Chester Co., Pa., tax-lists of 1729-39-40, the Michael Huff of Bristol, 1723? Michael Huff, b 1741, m Hannah Doddridge, b 1742, & lived in Bedford Co., Pa. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this Huff family.—W. H. W.

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